pamphlet, and to cise
by BELA MARSH

, EDITOR.

Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

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The subscription of their strict enforcement, and all letters are to be made, and all letters leading to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to eldirected (POST PAID) to the General Agent, and the subscription of the paper are to be subscription.

d three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. nancial Communication of the Philbrick, Wes-No. EDWUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WEN-PHILIPS. [This Committee is responsible only he financial economy of the paper—not for any of

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

VOL. XIX. NO. 17.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 955.

Refuge of Oppression.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM. A lat: number of the Cherokee Advocate contain

A late number of the Cherokee Advocate contains, a letter, from which we learn that some trouble exists among the Missionaries to the Indians. It grows out of the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we presume has no other foundation than Southern jesionsy. The circumstances are best explained by the letter itself, which we copy: WEST JERSEY, WYANDOTT TERRITORY, January 16, 1849.

Ms. Entros. Believing that the Cherokee pa-'Ma. Entroa,—Believing that the Cherokee nation feel a deep interest in the 'weal or woe' of their Wyandott friends in the West, I drop you a few hasty lines, conveying to you and to your readers a 'bird's eye view' of the state of affairs amongst us. I deeply regret that this information should be anything but gratifying to you and your readers, as

anything but gratifying to you and your readers, as it is, to us, a source of deep mortification.

A bitter and rancorous religious controversy has attained foothold amongst our people, growing out of the late division of the Methodist Episcopal Churchinto a Northern and Southern organization. Last fall, some of the official members of the church, incited thereto by influences from Ohio, petitioned cited thereto by innuences from a preacher to reside in the action as their Missionary; notwithstanding they were, and had been, supplied with ministers from the Indian Mission Conference. The more sensible and moderate portion of the church members, with the authorities of the nation, immediately bers, with the authorities of the nation, infinitely forwarded a protest to that Conference against their sending a preacher, stating at the same time that, as a people, they were perfectly satisfied with remaining under the pastoral charge of the Church or Indian Mission Conference. They also South or Indian Mission Conference. They also pointed out the difficulties and dangers that would follow them, if they dismissed their pastor and substituted one from the North, who, whatever his profession might be to the contrary, would be an abolitionest at heart. And strange as it may appear, yet its true that that grave and reverend body of vines, so eager for conquest and so determined in nholy crusade against the South, appointed a Mr. Gurley, an Irishman, and as finished and accom-plished a Jesuil as they could find in their body. In due time he arrived, and he is here now ostensibly to preach the gospel, but of this he does but little, his mission being for a quite different purpose, that

of prejudicing and poisoning the minds of the Wyandotts against the church South.

'The prominent men in this section are, Gray Eyes, a native local preacher, G. J. Clark, and J. M. Armstrong, the government Interpreter, 'thoroughbred' Abolitionists. These men with their file lead-

the means were wanting; the men; the power to do. See the effect, according to the census of 1790.

Slave States and territories,

1.961.372

Their chief object seems to be, or, rather, their motto may be summed up thus: Conquer or Destroy—Rule or Ruin.'

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

The Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard has recently proffered to sundry Southern Editors an exchange of papers—with what success, the following articles will show.

The first is from the Louisville Democrat:—

'NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.' A preparation of the south that Assistance with the above title comes to us with *PL.X'. It is edited by one Sydney Howard Gay, with a corresponding editor named James Russell. We don't think it worth while to exchange with us will do them no good, for the arrangements—as the New York Herald would say—of our magnificent and complete establishment, and the enterprise we display in all despatements—of our publication office, are such that we see all the Southern papers we wish to, whether shelf would not proposed to them.

The second is from the Cheraw Gazette:—

Since the installation of the new Federal Administration, we have observed in our exchanges several actions. By last Sunday's mall, we received for the first time the Avidional Anti-Slavery Standard, publed in the chot, whether they send them to us or not.'

So they can see the Democrat without our sending it to them.

The second is from the Cheraw Gazette:—

Since the installation of the new Federal Administration, we have observed in our exchanges several actions. By last Sunday's mall, we received for the first time the Avidional Anti-Slavery Standard, publication of the city of New York. To what cause is the content of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the public works of the received for the first time the Viction of the new Federal Administration, we have observed in our exchanges several actions of the public works of the received for the first time the Viction of the new Federal Administration, we have observed in our exchanges several actions of the public works of the received of the public works of the received for the first time the

distance—but covertly, through the Mans, by missives, seek to assail us in our homes, safe themselves from punishment of detection.

With such crawling regtiles, the conductors of the Southern press can have no communication and no affinity—nor stoop to notice their falsehoods, their ribaldry, or their requests—and this is our last reply to the repeated requests of the Anti-Slavery Slandard to 'Exchange'—shough that print somehow gains access to our paper, and honors us frequently with its notice.

If some of these creatures would only visit us, they could acquire a personal experience of the product of our pine region, preliminary to a higher elegation than they covet. We cannot afford to drop them any other line than one pendant from a pine tree.

SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MANN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There is a bill upon the Speaker's table, which provides for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. For three successive days we have tried in vain to reach it, in the order of business. Its opponents have baffled our artion than they covet. We cannot afford to drop them any other line than one pendant from a pine tree.

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SELECTIONS.

If some of these creatures would only visit us, they could acquire a personal experience of the product of our pine region, preliminary to a higher elederived the subject. Even should the bill, be taken up, it is probably the only one I shall have, during the present session, to submit my views upon. it.

If some of these creatures would only visit us, they could acquire a personal expe

despised only sought the wild New England shore. It was the home of the bigot of those who were called in scorn, Puritans; of literally the despised of the earth. Now shut the book of history; and tell us which portion, the North or South, is to grow most rapidly? Which yield greater wealth, greater intelligence? Which do most for the world and humanity? Alas, the slave tills the soil of the South. His baleful presence desecrates it; and it lags far behind the North in every element of permanent growth and power!

Would you have proof? See it in the war of the Revolution.

The South was as brave as the North. But the means were wanting; the men; the power to do. See the effect according to the census of 1790.

Now shut the District of Columbia; I have heard a great deal said about 'slave pens'—about slaves sold at auction—and about stripping the mother from the child, and the husband from the wife. These things may exist here, but I do not know of them. Since I have been in the habit of visiting the District—which is from my boyhood—I have never seen a band of negroes taken of by the slave trader. I do not remember that I have ever seen the slave trader. I do not remember that I have ever seen the slave trader. I do not remember that I have ever seen the slave trader. I do not remember that I have ever seen the slave trader himself. I know nothing of the 'slave pen' that is so much talked about. If may be here, however, and these things may happen every day before the eyes of gentlemen who choose to hunt them up, but for myself, I have no taste for such things.'

Amstrong, the government Interpreter, 'thoroughbred' Abolitonists. These men with their file leader, Mr. Gurley, seem to have laid uside religion and all the restraints of conscience, and entered into the contest with a bitterness and ferocity of zeal better suited to demons than Christians. No religious meetings can be held at night without a riot. Mr. Garley attempted it at a private house where, it was supposed, he intended to beture his dissiples socretily, upon matters which he deemed prudent not to broach in the public congregation. The house was surrounded by the mob, Mr. Gurley compelled to flee, and the meeting broken up. The windows of our new brick church have been dashed to pieces, the stowes torn down, and the interior of the church thown into the wildest disorder. Hence acts of retalistic follow. The excitement has got among the irreligious portion of the nation, and matters must come to a crisis shortly.

'Though not baving the honor of being a member of the church from your to be the action and matters must come to a crisis shortly.

'Though not baving the honor of being a member of the church from your to be a crisis shortly.

'Though not baving the honor of being a member of the church with the course pursued by the M. E. Church, North, towands the same Church, South, is well calculated to bring Methodism from its lofty position down to the lowest depths of degradation—shorn of her strength-marred in her comelliness—despoiled of her beauty, and will become a by-word and a reproach to the scoffer and middel.

Their chief object seems to be, or, rather, their motto may be summed up thus: Conquer or Destroy—Rule or Ruin.'

This tests progress, Show us a people with good roads, compact and populous neighborhoods, ample to the context of the south and the sixe of this provents. The context of the south is an extrement of the church have been dashed to pieces, the stowes torn down, and the interior of the church have been dashed to pieces, the stowes torn down, and the interior of the church have be has no personal knowledge of 'slave pens,' and of the slave traffic in this District, that is one thing; but if he means to deny or call in question the ex-istence of the traffic itself, or of the dens where its

from the inhumanity and the enormities of the slave traffic; but even our own slaves, transplanted to the land of their fathers, are raising barriers against the spread of this execrable commerce. On the shores of Africa a republic is springing up, whose inhabitants were transplanted from this Egypt of bondage. And now, look at the government which these slaves and descendants of slaves have established, and contrast it with our own. They discard the institution of slavery, while we cherish it. A far greater proportion of their children than of the white children of the slave States of this Union, are at school. In the metropolis of their nation, their flag does not protect the slave traffic, nor wave over the slave mart.

Suppose the Samaritan had bound up a single wound, the metropolis of their nation, their flag does not protect the slave traffic, nor wave over the slave mark. Would to God that the very opposite of this were not true of our own! Their laws punish the merchandise of human beings; our laws sanction and encourage it. They have erected, and are erecting, fortifications and military posts along the shores of the Atlantic, for seven hundred miles, to prevent pirates from invading the domain of their neighbors, and kidnapping people who, to them, are foreign nations. We open market-places here, at the centre of the nation, where, from seven hundred miles of coast, the sellers may come to sell, and where buyers. He shere is monther inquiry which the champions of slavery have got to answer before the world and before Heaven. If American slaves are better off than native Africans, who is to be thanked for it?

then; in spirit, there are proofs that we have gone scendants had never been propagated here, for the backward.

There are now on the surface of the globe two conspicuous places—places which are attracting the gaze of the whole civilized world—whither men and women are brought from great distances to be sold, have at least three million slaves, of all colors, we should doubtless now have at least three million white, free-born citizens, and when they are carried to great distances to be sold, and when they are carried to great distances to be sold, and when they are carried to great distances to be sold, and the supposed value of their services, their places would have been supplied by white laborers—by men of the Caucasian race—by freemen. Instead of the three million slaves, of all colors, we should doubtless now have at least three million white, free-born citizens, and to the real prosperity of the country and to women are brought from great distances to be sold, and wheme they are carried to great distances to suffer the heaviest wrongs that human nature can bear. One of these places is the coast of Africa, which is imong the most pagan and benighted regions of the earth; the other is the District of Columbia, the capital and seat of government of the United States.

As far back as 1808, Congress did what it could to abolish the slave trade on the coast of Africa. In 1820 it declared the foreign slave trade to be piracy:

As farback as 1808, Congress did what it could to abolish the slave trade on the coast of Africa. In 1820 it teclared the foreign slave trade to be piracy; but on the 31st of January, 1849, a bill was introduced into this House to abolish the domestic slave trade in this District—here, in the centre and heart of the nation—and seventy-two Representatives voted against it; voted to lay it on the table, where, as we all know, it would sleep a dreumless sleep. This was in the House of Representatives. It is well known that the Senate is still more resistant of progress that the House; and it is the opinion of many that even if a bill should pass both House and Senate, it would receive the Executive veto. By authority of Congress, the City of Washington is the Congo of America.

But admit the alleged statement, absurd and false as it is; admit that these three millions of slaves would have beelonged to Africa in the product of schish motives, to invite a triple of the save interesting godifices into gain; and where more gain on the interligion, the pollution of the slave, there the daleged statement, absurd and false as it is; admit that these three millions of slaves would have beelonged to Africa if they had not belonged to Africa and mothers there as here, so that these three millions of slaves would have been bore that the sentity of the same fathers and mothers there as here, so that these three millions of slaves would have been bore the same fathers and mothers there as here, so that the sentity of the same fathers and mothers

which plant is of the conspirence we dended up the control of the

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH,

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Let 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESENVATION, PROPAGA. TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams.

Lie those closes white that also the drylight and cover away from observations, our midprants and distartly commiss manufar us goally only at a mid-cover away from observations, our midprants and distartly commiss manufar us goally only at a midprant of the cover and worth five hundred dollars; suppose, in addition to this, she is young and sprightly and voluptuous; suppose the repeated infusion of Saxon blood has almost washed the darkness from her skin; and sup-pose she is not unwilling to submit herself to the libertine's embrace; then, too, that which before was worth but, five headed dellars will now himself. worth but five hundred dollars, will now bring a thousand. And thus infernal as well as celestial qualities are coined into money, according to the demands of the market and the uses of the purchaser. Now, it is only in some such incidental way, and

Now, it is only in some such incidental way, and with regard to some individuals, that it can be said, that their condition is better here than it would be in Africa. And this improvement, where it exists, is not the result of any system of measures designed for their benefit, but is the product of selfish motives, turning godliness into gain; and where more gain or more gratification can be obtained by the debasement, the irreligion, the pollution of the slave, there the instincts of chastity, the sanctity of the marriage relation, the holiness of insternal love, are all profused

(To be continued.)

RUSSIA.

It did not need Napoleon's prediction, made in his prison house at St. Helena, that 'within less than fifty years, all Europe would be republican or Cossack,' to inspire the minds of men, in that division of the globe, with perpetual fear of Russia, its colossal power, and supposed hostile designs. Considering the nature of its despotic institutions, so much opposed to those now existing west of the Vistula,—considering the interests of its monarch, the absolute sidering the interests of its monarch, the absolute master of one-seventh of the earth's habitable surface, and from fifty to sixty millions of human souls—souls and bodies—all whose wants and sympathies are, of course, so unlike those of the free people outside, and considering, too, the geographical necessities of the empire, which are very obvious and striking, one cannot but feel that, sooner or later, the Muscovitish giant must try conclusions with the pygmies around him, or they with him,—in other words, that there

eal channel she enjoys for her commerce and nav vessels through the narrow waters of Denmark and Sweden into the stormiest portion of the German Sweden into the stormiest portion of the German Occan; the Hellespont presents an equally natural and necessary outlet from the Black Sea.—her Black Sea, as it may be called—into the ever-open navigation of the Mediterranean and the broad and world-washing Atlantic. That outlet, however, is shut against Russia by the four castles of the Dardanelles and the united jealousy of Turkey and the great European powers. To Turkey, the surrender of the navigation of the Hellespont to such a power as Russia—to any power—would be destruction; it would be the grant of a highway to fleets and armies through the heart of the moslem realm, and by—or over—the the heart of the moslem realm, and by—or over—the imperial Stamboul, the capital of Turkey, the metropolis of the whole Mahomedan world. Turkey has a greater right to be jealous of the approach of Russia towards the Bosphorus than the European powers; which, however, are resolved to prevent the introduction of her ships from the paray-wards of Odors into tion of her ships from the navy-yards of Ode-sa into a field of operation where the first broadside must destroy the Turkish power in Europe, (and, most probably, in Asia Minor too,) and advance the Russian boundaries to the shores of the Archipelago and the Gulf of Venice.

And yet this right of way into the Mediterranean,

And yet this right of way into the Mediterranean, which Turkey must refuse, and the European powers oppose, Russia must have, or consent to remain walled up in a kind of inland incarceration, offensive to her pride, injurious to her interest. If she is to stop here, vain have been all the mighty advances she has made during the last century and a half, in power, civilization, and extension of her boundary westward. This, which was an object of state, or looked forward to prospectively as such, as early as the time of Peter, is now—or soon will be—a politithe time of Peter, is now—or soon will be—a political necessity of such vital character as to compel the
Czar, rejecting all dissimulation, to act in open disregard of all opponents, with France and England at
the head. He is, perhaps, already conscious of his
ability to effect his purpose in despite of opposition,
and, most probably, he deems this to be, as it is, his
most favorable time. Austria is now, from the force
of circumstances, his ally, and will assist the schemes
of a power of which, ultimately, it may prove a distinguished victim. What has he to fear from the
anurchy of Prussia?—from the practical impotence
of France, still distracted, still revolutionary, still volcanic?—or even from England, all whose ships can of France, still distracted, still revolutionary, still voi-canic?—or even from England, all whose ships can never prevent the march of Nicholas to Constanti-nople—to those very Dardanelles from which he can so easily repel a naval attack,—to Albania and the Morea, where, once firmly planted, not all the Nel-sons and Rodneys that Britain can recommission, not all her ships and steamers, not all her Maltas and Gibraltars, could prevent him from assuming the en-tire naval command of the Mediterranean. The tire naval command of the Mediterranean. The real question of Russian progress is dependent— wholly dependent—upon the ability of the Czar to maintain his power at home as the dominus et deus of his own enslaved people. If we can only suppose that, at this period of revolutionary epidemics, Nicholas this period of revolutionary epidemics, Nicholas reason to believe he has selected the present mo-ment as the favorable one for unmasking his designs against Turkey and the throne of the Padishah.— Philadelphia North American.

MR HANNEGAN.

The Hartford Republican gives the following account of the 'most disreputable' appointment, which has so disgraced the new administration by its ready acquiescence in it, written, as the editor asserts, by one who 'knows whereof he affirms.' There are e new facts disclosed which will attract atte

The history of this atrocious affair is as follows Mr. Hannegan, who is widely known as one of the most unprincipled, intemperate, vulgar and ill-bred demagogues that ever disgraced the Senate cham-ber, was dropped by the Legislature of Indiana, at their late session, upon the express ground of his dissolute character, and his vote against the Wilmot Proviso, and a Free Soil Democrat elected in his place. He now threw himself upon the sympathy of Southern Senators, as a martyr to Southern inter-ests, upon the sympathy of his Northern wine-bibbing brethren, as a boon companion in disgrace. It was resolved that he should be comforted and rewarded. A Whig Senator from North Carolina, on the last night of the session, urged President Polk to nominate this man to the mission to Berlin; this request was supported by one, and it is believed both, of the Whig Senators from Rhode Island! Mr. Polk long refused. It might be that such a proceeding staggered even him; but more probably it was on account of Hannegan's attack upon him in the Oregon matter. But the importunities of Whig Senators prevailed. Mr. Polk yielded at half after six, on the morning of Sunday, 4th of March, and sent in the nomination to the Senate.

The evening before, Hannegan had sent to the

Senate chamber, for some ante-room near it, several baskets of champagne. Some of the Senators, whose opposition was feared, had been piled with this and stronger drinks, until they were incapable of remaining in their seats, while others had retirin assurances by Hannegan's friends, that no more nominations would be sent in; others, parties, of course, to this vile plot, absented them-, in order to dodge the responsibility of acting in the matter. Only sixteen Senators, barely there was not one who dared to raise his voice against this shameful abuse of executive patronage, or even to ask for a division, which would hav shown by the record that no quorum was present.

After the session terminated, Hannegan, with some of his Senatorial friends, and other low persons, repaired to the apartments of a Senator from a Western State, (not Mr. Benton,) and spent a great part of the Sabbath in celebrating, with beastly or-gies, the triumph they had achieved. The hero in this revolting scene soon became insensible, and his companions dauced round the bed on which he was stretched, uttering frantic yells of rejoicing, and with maudlin sensibility expressed their drunken joy by embracing each other, and the poor unconscious

brute in whose honor they were met.

The facts and the circumstances soon became known to General Taylor, and did not fail to rouse his indignation. He determined instantly to revoke the appointment, but he was overruled by his Cabi net, and this in obedience to the cabal who procured Hannegan's nomination, and it is believed in assmall degree through the influence of John J. Crit tenden, who is known to have written a letter insist-ing that Gen. Taylor should quietly submit to this insult to himself and his country, and sanction this insult to himself and his country, and sanction this most disgraceful appointment. Gen. Taylor has at length surrendered! Hannegan's appointment has been confirmed. Gen. Taylor's Secretary of the Treasury has paid him his outfit and his salary, and he now goes, by the authority of Gen. Taylor himself, to disgrace, in the eyes of Europe, this great country, to which he has so long been a shame at home!

SOUTHERN PROPOSITION

IN REFERENCE TO THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CAL IFORNIA.

The chivalry of the South does not slumber. vindication of their rights, whether substantial facts or constitutional abstractions, the Southrons rather court than evade the contest. It is apparent that unless the South take immediate and efficient steps for the introduction, by emigration, of their peculiar in-stitution into California, they will be overwhelmed by the adventurous population of the North—that the territory will be formed into a State, with a constitution superseding any necessity for a territorial act from Congress for the exclusion of slavery. It is certain, unless the South introduce their peculiar system into California while yet the country is unor system into California while yet the country is unor-ganized, that it will be excluded by the act of the people. Seizing upon this palpable indication, a Mr. Robert T. Howard, of Columbus, Georgia, has is-sued a prospectus, or pronunciamento, for the organ-ization of a company of the young men of that State for the Sacramento, and says:

I propose to all who are disposed to visit or em I propose to all who are disposed to this of the absence of law, alone can secure to them the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

1st. It is proposed to associate, in a large company, say from three to five hundred men, if there be that number in the State disposed to engage in the expedition.

2d. That no man be permitted to join, who is not physically capable of enduring privations and hardships; and it is indispensable to the success of the undertaking, that each man be a man of integrity, sobriety and courage.

3d. That each member shall take with him at least

one, and not more than four slaves.

4th. That each member supply himself with ample of his ne means of defraying the expenses of himself and his ble.—So

negroes on the route, and for three months after

negroes on the route, and for three months after reaching the gold mines.

5th. To secure to individual industry and enterprise their just reward, it is proposed that each member, after reaching the place of destination, select such employment as may be congenial with his taste or talents; but the association shall continue for one year after arriving in California, for the purpose of promptly protecting and defending the persons and property of its members.

6th. That in the event of sickness of any member, it shall be the duty of the whole association to consult his comfort and safety, and in case of his death, to take care of his property, and return it, together with what he may have acquired, to his legal representatives.

with what he may have acquired, to his tegal representatives.

7th. For the purpose of preserving order, and proceeding with system and efficiency, it is proposed that the association form itself into a semi-military corps, by electing officers or leaders, and pledging themselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules which they shall enact in general council before setting out on the journey.

8th. The object being to enjoy the rights, in common with other citizens, in a territory which belongs to the people of the United States, without distinction of sections, it is proper they should be well armed, and while abstaining from all innovations upon the rights of any one, be prepared to repel any

upon the rights of any one, be prepared to repel any

The only point of importance in this prospectus is the third article—'that each member shall take with him at least one, and not more than four slaves'—in connection with the eighth article, which recommends the company to be well armed, for the defence of their slave property against all aggressions, 'in a territory which belongs to the people of the United States, without distinction of sections.'—New Yest Health.

Guard, of the 27th ult., says:

We are pleased to witness that the citizens of the Southern States are taking things in their own hands, so far as regards the establishment of slavery in California. Already have we learned of some the aspect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the specific that the spect of the cause at this moment, which is the specific that the specif hundred or more slaves being sent to that country, from different parts of the slave States. Some sixty or seventy have been sent from one parish in Louisiana, by two men. Almost every man who owns negroes and has come to that country, has carried

SLAVES FOR CALIFORNIA. - The Washington Era is informed that several slave droves have been sent out from the South for California, and that in-dividuals, as well as companies, from that section, are taking slaves with them; one company passed through Washington the other day with eight or ten laves. Arrangements are in progress in this coun-ry for the establishment of a press in California, to dvocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial

We beg leave to add our emphatic approval of every word in the following commendatory notice, and to urge upon all uncompromising abolitionists the duty of giving the Standard a wide circulation.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

We regret to say, that the organ of our National Society does not receive such a support as the interests of our cause require, and its own high character and uncompromising fidelity merit. It is far from creditable to the moral sentiment and literary taste of the American people, that while so many soulless and trashy literary papers and magazines are growing rich upon their circulation, the Standard lacks a bare sustemance. All around it are papers of almost were yelss, far inferior to it in editorial ability and Mr. Clav's project. Its defects are manifest. Its inbare sustenance. All around it are papers of almost every class, far inferior to it in editorial ability and but it surely becomes abolitionists, and those who sympathize with our movement, to sustain so valuable and efficient an organ. We make no claim of perfection or infallibility for the paper. The editors are human, and, of course, liable to err, in feeling, and judgment, and style; but no impartial man will doubt their devotion, and fidelity, and ability, or that they are doing service to the cause they love and labor for. Cannot abolitionists overlook its imperfections for the sake of its merits? They can support than met in a harsh and censorious spirit, although they do not come up to our standard of duty; and while we believe true wisdom, as well as charity, dictates this course, we shall inflexibly adhere to it. can they not pardon a hasty expression, or mistake of judgment, in the able and devoted advocate of the strictures of Mr. Everett by a reply so disingenutruth and freedom?

ard has done much to produce that happy change in public sentiment, which excites the hopes and rejoithe projects of emancipation before the people of Kenpublic sentiment, which excites the hopes and rejoices the hearts of all abolitionists, and for them now to permit it to perish or languish on, with a half support, is both ungrateful and unwise. Our enemies would exult in its fall with a joy and triumph in proportion to their present fear of its bold truth and honest rebukes, and many a region into which it has carried the gospel of reform would be left in exparative darkness. But let every abolitionist recomparative darkness. But let every abolitionist resolve that it shall be sustained, and it will be, and no one will feel the burden. It is not a support alone, however, that we ask for it. Its circulation and where join in an effort to increase that circulation? The interests of our cause, and the peculiar circumstances of the present time, call loudly for such action. eed, shall we recall the sowers from their work? As men begin to thirst for the truth, must we retrench our means for proclaiming the truth? It will be a miserable economy, and if pursued would be of slavery—yet Henry Clay is a slaveholder!

The many extracts from the Southern press recently published in the Standard, give fresh and important evidence that the influence of that paper is widely felt, and that the day of its downfall would be a jubilee to the slaveholders. If the abolitionists of the North wish to make the impression on the minds of their enemies that they are losing their power, the chief, and W. A. Dudley appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in a jubilee to the slaveholders. If the abolitionists of the North wish to make the impression on the minds of their enemies that they are losing their power, and diminishing in numbers, they can do so by with-holding sustenance from the National Anti-Slavery paper, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Soci-ety.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

ROMANTIC, RATHER. An incident in real life has lately been the subject of common talk in this quarter, and in giving it a wider publicity, we are not conscious of doing wrong; indeed, those who have requested to see it 'in print,' may charge us with neglecting to furnish the 'news,' if it is withheld. We shall therefore give an outline of the story, as told to us, leaving the reader to color it with the rosy lues of facey. A woman as Herring River, whose hues of fancy. A woman at Herring River, whose husband is a sailor, had seen the appointed time for her partner's arrival home, pass by without his return. One, two, three, four years passed, and still he came not. Whether 'hope deferred' made the heart of the expectant one sick, or not, may perhaps be learned from the sequel. Tired of her single blessedness, however, she again plighted her troth to a second woer, and everything seemed to bid fair for the consummation devoutly to be wished. On Sunday last, their 'intention' was duly posted by the town clerk. During the same day, however, the long-absent husband returned to disappoint the anticipations of one at least of the parties concerned. It appears that the man's detention abroad was occasioned by incarcera. the expectant one sick, or not, may perhaps be learned from the sequel. Tired of her single blessedness, however, she again plighted her troth to a second woer, and everything seemed to bid fair for the consummation devoutly to be wished. On Sunday last, their 'intention' was duly posted by the town clerk. During the same day, however, the long-absent husband returned to disappoint the anticipations of one at least of the parties concerned. It appears that the man's detention abroad was occasioned by incarceration in a Southern prison, on a charge of endeavoring to free a slave. In his account of the matter, he says that the mate of the vessel in which he was coming home, secreted a slave on board; that in leaving the harbor, the craft got aground, and acting under the impression-that the vessel would be visited and a search made for the runaway, the mate told the captain that the narrator had enticed the slave away. Thereupon, the two latter were ordered to be put on shore, and given up to the authorities. Our hero, being a colored man, was at once provided for by the hospitable Southerners; and for three long years the walls of a dungeon enclosed him, preventing all communication with his friends. He now arrives the condition of slavery, in such way as shall be found practicable in itself, just as regards the masters of slaves, and beneficial to the slaves themselves.

II. In order to concert with those who agree with us, throughout the State, aplan of action suitable to sadopted on this occasion, and to agree with them themselves.

II. In order to concert with those who agree with us, throughout the State, a plan of action suitable to sadopted on this occasion, and to eccasion, and to communication of principles, the matter to concert with them themselves.

II. In order to concert with those who agree with us, throughout the State, a plan of action suitable to dealoyted the following citizens, and recommends to as and popoints the following hospitable Southerners; and for the long walls of a dungeon enclosed him, preventing all communication with his friends. He now arrives home with an enfeebled body; and we trust his state of destitution will excite the commiseration of those of his neighbors who are able to make him comfortable.—Sandwich (Mass.) Observer.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, APRIL 27, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders!

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY The FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the TABERNA CLE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, the 8th

day of May next. The Annual Meeting of the American Society is he most important anti-slavery meeting held any

where during the year. The Anniversary at the Tabunnacle represents to the country at large the progress, the efficiency, and even the existence, of the Anti-Slavery cause. It is to vast numbers of people, the only sign of the continued zeal and spirit of the Abolitionists, whose local

etings they never hear of. The Business Meetings of the Society have always brought together in counsel a larger number of Aboli-tionists from various parts of the Northern States than is ever convened on any other occasion. The general interests of the cause command, at that time consideration which at no other can be given them. It has never, since the formation of the Society,

been more apparent than at this moment, that the Anti-Slavery cause is left where it ever has been, in SLAVES ON THEIR WAY.—The Wetumpka (Ala.) the hands of the members of the American Society. There is as yet no reason to suppose that Slavery will

The general importance of the annual meeting, and the aspect of the cause at this moment, which gives us every thing to hope for if we persevere-every thing to fear if we falter-appeal alike loudly to Abolitionists, all over the land, to make the ensuing Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERT So iana, by two men. Almost every man who owns negroes, and has gone to that country, has carried one or two with him. Mr. Phillips, who passed through Mobile a few days since, carried with him a negro boy, and we learn that Judge Bird, who left Cahawba a short time since, also took "Jack," from whose sable fingers the Judge no doubt calculates on receiving many lumps of the genuine article.' rights, and the assertion of the rights of the slave. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.

PLAN OF HENRY CLAY

We copy the following article from the Boston Republican without request, as we desire to treat it fairly and justly.

MR. J. T. EVERETT writes to the Liberator an earnest denunciation of the Republican for the rea on, apparently, that we were too modest to sit in judgment on the projects of emancipation before the people of Kentucky, by Mr. Clay and others. Well, we trust we have no ambition to play Jeemy Ben-tham, by framing constitutions for all States and Na-

bare sustenance. All around it are papers of almost every class, far inferior to it in editorial ability and general literary character, inferior to it in the solid value, freshness and variety of their selections, and still farther below it in moral tone and humanitary spirit; yet they are bountifully patronised. We do not like to think it is because of these very deficiencies; but we strongly suspect that, if the Standard had abandoned its principles, and sought popularity by pandering to prejudice, popular vices, and false tastes and customs, it might, with a tithe of its present talent, have a tenfold greater patronage than it now receives. That pro-slavery men should with now receives. That pro-slavery men should without its support from a fearless anti-slavery sheet, whatever its other merits, is surely to be expected, but it surely becomes abolitionists, and those who sympathize with our movement, to sustain so valua

The Republican is mistaken in supposing it meets During the eight years of its existence, the Standess ought to be, and may be, greatly enlarged to give the slaves in that State immediate and uncon Will not our friends every ditional emancipation-and any plan or project short of this, whether intended as a part of the new Constitution or otherwise, is to be reprobated as fraudulent and criminal, even though it may not be so bad as omething still more wicked.

Here are proceedings which show that conscience is beginning to operate in Kentucky. See what is said

PUBLIC MEETING.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a few eloquent remarks by Hon. Henry Clay and Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, on motion of the latter gentleman, the following resolutions were unanimously

I. This meeting, composed of citizens of the Cou ROMANTIC, RATHER. An incident in real life has tely been the subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a subject of common talk in this quartely be a

lomestic slavery, as it exists among us:

1. Is contrary to the rights of mankind;

2. Is opposed to the fundamental principles of

2. Is opposed to the administration principles government;
3. Is inconsistent with a state of sound morality;
4. Is hostile to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, are therefore of opinion, that it ought not to be made perpetual, and that the Convention about to meet to amend the Constitution of this State, affords a proper method, stong should be taken to ameliorate.

which meeting, the question of nominating suita persons to represent this County in the Conventishall be taken into consideration.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Chairman.

W. A. Dudley, Secretary.

the English forces a good thrashing; and though it is called a victory on our part, the apprehensions which are expressed for the safety even of Calcutta, and the vituperation that is thrown out against Lord Gough, an old soldier of that name, who was made a Lord the other day as a reward for his share in a former slaughter, indicate that the siders is not vituped. slaughter, indicate that the victory is not enjoyed with any great gusto. Here is what is said in a leading article of this day, March 5th, in the 'Daily News,' one of the leading journals. I give you extracts only :-

racts only:—

If Government, and the East India Company, and the War-Office, had entered into a plot to disgust the people of the country with war—with the instruments and mode with which it is carried on—they certainly could not have combined a more horrid and revolting spectacle than that offered by the military events of the Punjaub. Here are Englishmen, and an English army, in the mineteenth century, making war in the same savage way as the first barbairans that clothed themselves in skins. If war could by any means be ennobled or excused, it would be as a science, which decided conflicts with insignificant loss of human life, which conquered by skill and by the application of the mind to strategy. But here we see 24,000 men, under British colors, flung rather than led into a jungle by a blundering general, from the mere impulse of haste and passion, without judgment or preparation, or maneavare or ides, ordered to conquer, by brute force, and met by barbairans, who showed far more skill and coolness—they could not show more courage. The jungle of the Shelum presented the aspect of the Roman circus on a fete day, that of an idle and indiscriminate butchery, disgraceful to a civilized country, and to a government that professes to exercise something like prudence and foresight.

About four o'clock, therefore, in the afternoon, the action virtually commenced by an advance of the left wing of the British army under General Campbell. In this advance, the troops became exposed to the fire of several Sikh batteries, and aided by the difficulties of the jungle, the ignorance of the British army under General Campbell. In this advance, the troops became exposed to the fire of several Sikh batteries, and aided by the difficulties of the jungle, the ignorance of the British of the give of the jungle of the disposition of the enemy, and the absence of any

fire of several Sikh batteries, and aided by the difficulties of the jungle, the ignorance of the British of the disposition of the enemy, and the absence of any effectual provision for following up the attack of our own infantry, the brigade of General Campbell, after a most brilliant display of valor, were compelled to fall back upon the main body. It was in these operations that her Majesty's 24th regiment of Foot sustained their severe loss—a loss without any parallel in Indian warfare, if we except the annihilation of the 44th Foot in the retreat from Cabool. Out of a force of 800 men, the 24th regiment have sustained a loss in this single engagement of 10 officers

tively no available force to oppose them. The Ne-paulese are said to be 60,000 strong, well armed and

der. Her return may be expected in three days fronthis.

I regret to say that it is a well-known fact, that a great number of Sikhs and other spies are in Calcutta even now, and that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been secretly conveyed hence for the use of the enemy. Within the last three years, Mr. M.—Cana, the superintendent of police, and a party of his men, serized in two native vessels a few miles above Calcutta, fourteen pieces of artillery, seven in each bost, carefully concealed and covered with grain. By whom these guns were shipped remains a mystery. The government are on the qui view, and are taking every precaution. That they are in possession in offermation of serious import there is an question; but every thing is done to allay the fears of the trimid. The government have had a party awork for several days past, dismounting the whole of the artillery and montrast taken from the Sikhs, in the last war. These guns, since their arrival here, have been lying in the ordinance-yard, not one hundred yards from the river side, and adjoining the high road, without a guard or sentry over them, and the pieces placed in a position to be readily and easily carried off, without the least fear of interruption.

If the Goorka chief be disposed to violate our territory, he will find a hearty welcome from the native, and but few troops to oppose him or his troops in their march here; and we may awake ere long with the enemy knocking at the very gates of Fort William; but I do not think that the wily chief will venture down here. I see nothing to prevent his marching into and ravaging Tirhoof, Puranesh, or even Dinate, in the cold country, and that is, that the United States is often suggesting to the manned and forwards, and sack these districts as he pleases, and return to his hill-fastnesses before we could catch him.

The article then goes on to complain of the arrangements which, under the influence of greediness for manicipate themselves from the desired principal in the United States is often s

LETTER PROM EDWARD SEAROH.

**NEWS FROM INDIA.*

London, March 5, 1849.

We are in great anxiety here, in consequence of news from India, shewing that the Sikhs have given the English forces a good thrashing; and though it is horrors inflicted by a triumphant soldiery, and the

> of good men here for the success of liberal principles in fair Italy. You will remember meeting our frie

sustained their severe loss—a loss without any parallel in Indian warfare, if we except the annihilation of the 44th Foot in the retreat from Cabool. Out of a force of 800 men, the 24th regiment have sustained a loss in this single engagement of 10 officers killed, and 12 wounded; and 218 soldiers killed, and 12 wounded; and 218 soldiers killed, and 12 wounded; so the testing of the last therefore, of 373 men placed horr de combat out of 800, is the result in one single regiment of the disastrous arrangements of Lord Gough.

Precisely the same gallant conduct and the same unfortunate issue distinguished the attacks made by the centre and the right wing of the British—although in sone of the other regiments engaged was the sacrifice of life so great as in the 24th. The exarly posted on the extreme right of the line, consisting of the 15th Light Dragoons, and the 5th Bengal Cavalry, appear from some cause or other to have a long the whole of the line, extreme embarrassing and exaviry, appear from some cause or other to have a language of the limits of the cavalry posted on the extreme right of the line, consisting of the 15th Light Dragoons, and the 5th Bengal Cavalry, appear from some cause or other to have a large of the most boundary of the limits of the

dent of the same paper, in which you will see the state of the native feelings and of the English apprehensions:

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, 1849.

I am induced to address you on the subject of the fear and agitation into which the European inhabitants of Calcutta are now in, from the dread of a visit from the Nepaulese, and if they really are intent on sacking Calcutta or the provinces, there is positively no available force to oppose them. The Nepaulese are said to be 60,000 strong, well armed and accurate and are a reasy alore to the particular of problems. It is a construction of the native from the Nepaulese are said to be 60,000 strong, well armed and accurate and are a reasy alore to the paper of the native from the Nepaulese are said to be 60,000 strong, well armed and accurate the native from the nativ paulese are said to be 60,000 strong, well armed and equipped, and are now close to, or probably while I write this, have already crossed, our frontier. Our native population in this city is 600,000, to a man be sufficient prisoners. Out of doors, the most arm

paulese are said to be to, or probably while I equipped, and are now close to, or probably while I write this, have already crossed, our frontier. Our native population in this city is 600,000, to a man ready to raise their hands against us to free their country. What think you of our rulers leaving the rich metropolis of India literally unprotected? So great is the want of troops here, that the authorities have interdicted the embarkation of the invalids for England. On the morning of the 10th instant, the Tenasserim steamer was despatched hence to Madras for troops, to bring up as great a number as the vessel could possibly convey, and in light marching or der. Her return may be expected in three days from this.

I regret to say that it is a well-known fact, that a great number of Sikhs and other spies are in Calanda and the spies and the spies are in Calanda and the spies are spies are in Calanda and the spies and the spies and the spies and the spies and

ers.'
Such tortures awaited those holding faith in the unity and independence of Italy. Thus the rules of Italy stifle the smallest whisper of public open.

I should like to see how Henry C. Wright would work out redemption from such rulers by non-rese ance, bearing in mind that God works out the libers of man by the agency of man, and that with the 80. of man by the agency preme there can be, I submit, no difference between permission and causation—the acts of the oppresson and the oppressod proceeding equally from the

ause.
It is painful to know, and yet it is known, that the whole of our daily press constantly and daily gives to false news as regards the movements of the people against their oppressors, and particularly in relation to their struggles against the wicked Austrian govern.

The Roman people have, with one individual exce tion, individual as it regarded both assassin and ve-tim, conducted themselves with dignity and peace. The Pope deserted his country. This in a subject would be pronounced unpatriotic. What is it in Prince? The people proceeded quietly to choose they Prince: The prince leaders, and form themselves into a republic. This word Republic is oninous to princes; it implies men governing themselves, a thing which princes dread; it implies that 'Othello's corapation 's gone, and that they must work and not plunder; where plunder in the name of kings and princes has hither a passed as legitimate dealing, and Spielburg have been called in aid to suppress those minds that could not, or would not, be canvinced that Royalty did not sanctify themselves. EDWARD SEARCH

NON-RESISTANCE The last arrival from England brings us seven

letters from our valuable correspondent, EDWARD SEARCH. much to our gratification, as he is one who never writes in vain. We are under great obligations to him for his past favors. In the letter we publish to-day, he expresses a doubt as to the practical work. ing of non-resistance, as applied to the case of Ana trian despotism, for example. But is that despotism the result of an adoption, or of a rejection of the principle of non-resistance? Clearly the latter. Is the principle, then, to be discarded, in order to put down that which it radically condemns and utterly repudiates? Is this philosophical? Can Beelzebuh cast out Beelzebub? Is evil to be overcome with evil? True, the cause of justice and liberty must eventually triumph, whether by or without a resort to murderous weapons; but it will not be because of those weapons, but because of its inherent goodness. and the transitory nature of tyranny. There will be no real freedom or security among mankind, until they beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more. We grant that every successful struggle for freedom on the part of the oppressed, even with the aid of cannon and bomb-shells, is to be hailed; but simply with reference to its object, and not to the mode of its accomplishment. That a people, sufficiently enlightened to be conscious of their degradation, vet for from being morally and spiritually regenerated, should take up arms against their merciless oppressors, is not surprising-nay, it is inevitable, in their condition; but this is no real justification of revenge or murde on their part. If they were truly pure and good, theirs would be the course of Jesus and his apostles, of prophets and 'the noble army of martyrs and confessors,' in maintaining the right, and in confronting the wrong-a course attended by no crime, stained by no blood excepting their own freely shed for their enemies, divinely magnanimous, and 'mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds'—a course which wholly eclipses, in power and glory, any ever pursued by blood-spilling revolutionists. Our esteemed correspondent burns with indignation in view of Austrian tyranny; so do we. He rejoices to see its victims rising against it; so do we. He is in doubt whether the principle of non-resistance, if adopted by them, would procure for them the deliv erance they seek; we are not. A people able to adopt that principle in theory and practice, cannot possibly be enslaved, any more than the angels of God; and no form of despotism can make them servile. They do not fear the face of the tyrant, and it is their mission to 'beard the lion in his den.' They may be burnt to ashes, but they can never be cone (to borrow the expressive language of Milton,) and no weapon used against them shall prosper. But no people, constituting a nation, has reached this sublime state of moral exaltation; all are more or less brutal, eager for revenge in case of suffering, and incapable of understanding how they who take the sword shall perish with the sword. This is to be lamented; but it is history. Surely it is no reason why those who are 'under grace' should abandon their position, and discard Jesus, the non-resistant,

for Moses or Joshua, the warrior. Our correspondent is greatly in error in speaking of non-resistance as a state of 'passivity.' On the contrary, it is a state of activity, ever fighting the good fight of faith, ever foremost to assail unjust power, ever struggling for 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' in no national sense, but in a world-wide spirit. It is passive only in this sense,-that it will not return evil for evil, nor give blow for blow, nor resort to murderous weapons for protection or defence. In its purity, it is the blending of the gentleness and innocency of the Lamb of God with the courage and strength of the Lion of the tribe of Judah.

A rabid anti-sabbath and anti-slavery paper in this city says, that Archibald Burgess, congregational minister in Hancock, was struck down in his pulpit on Sunday, some months since, 'while urging upon his people the stupendous falsehood, that fiod, in the Bible, has set apart the first day of the week to be observed as a Sabbath,' was carried home, and had been, as yet, unable to write another sermon.—Books

It seems, by its concatenation of epithets, 'a rabid anti-Sabbath and anti-slavery paper,' (meaning the Liberator,) that the Atlas goes for slavery and the Sabbath as equally to be defended against hostile attacks. This is not surprising, after its support of Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. It is characteristic of pharisecism to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. The Atlas is dishonest in not stating that the allusion to the visitation of Mr. Burgess, by our correspondent, was merely in the way of argumentum ad hominem-reproving the folly of those sabbatarians, who are ever ready to ascribe the accidents that occur on Sunday, in excursions for pleasure or business, to the displeasure of the Almighty! The Sabbath (seventh-day Baptist) Recorder treats this case in a far different spirit—as follows:

TURNING THE TABLES. It is very common for those who maintain the sabbatic character of the first day of the week, to attempt to make capital for their theory out of the accidents which happen to the descrators of that day. The danger of establishing such a precedent is annarent to crators of that day. The danger of establishing such a precedent is apparent to every one who considers, that calamities are liable to overtake the good as well as the bad on Sunday, and that both classes are exposed to accidents on all other days of the week as well as on Sunday. From the following article, which we find in the Liberator, it seems that the anli-Sabbath people have learned the lesson, and are using their learning to sustain their theory. Perhaps there is no better way to set people thinking upon the subject, and we therefore copy the article.

17 Indisposition and the pressure of a sudden and severe bereavement must still be our spology for a lack of matter in our editorial department.

morrow you shall cell, he fore a mail in his neck. In the and on the well of this blood. This nece to my

NO. 17.

ding faith in the Thus the rulers of public open. lers by non-resist. ks out the liberty that with the Sulifference between of the oppressor

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E. rings us several ondent, EDWARD as he is one who great obligations e practical work. the case of Ausis that despotism rejection of the ly the latter. Is , in order to put emns and utterly Can Beelzebu e overcome with without a resort not be because of herent goodness, y. There will I mankind, until

rn war no more. with the aid of ailed; but simply t to the mode of o, sufficiently en-gradation, yet far generated, should oppressors, is not evenge or murder pure and good and his apostles, martyrs and con-nd in confronting crime, stained by shed for their en-'mighty through holds'-a course l glory, any ever ionists. Our esindignation in e. He rejoices to do we. He is in non-resistance, il r them the deliv-A people able to an the angels of

make them serthe tyrant, and it his den.' They never be conquerht of weakness," age of Milton,) n shall prosper has reached this all are more or ase of suffering. v they who take d. This is to be it is no reason should abandon he non-resistant, for in speaking of y.' On the conil unjust power fraternity, in no spirit. It is pasnot return evi r resort to mur

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of a sudden and r apology for a

MEETING AT PLYMOUTH, IN BEHALF OF WASHINGTON GOODE.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : We slosed our Anti-Slavery Convention in town at a late hour on Sunday evening. Last evening, the citizens generally held a meeting to take measures for the rescue of Washington Goode from the gallows. The house was literally thronged, and the gallows. The house was literally thronged, and the spirit which prevailed made it good to be there. It was a grand chorus to our Anti-Slavery Convention, which closed the evening before. In the one we pleaded for the liberty of the outcast, in the other

Rev. Mr. Briggs, [Unitarian,] opened the exercises of last evening, with an appeal in behalf of the condemned criminal, which did infinite credit to both his head and heart. Seldom have I listened to any thing with so much pleasure. It is most wonderful how such a man can live one day off of the anti-slavery platform. The carnest eloquence with which he urged the claims of Washington Goode, as a colored man, the despited and neglected, the untaught and uncared for, of our race, told plainly that his heart must be keenly alive to the wrongs of the slave. It seems to me the and is crucified to the minister. Were he any thing but a clergyman, I do not believe the slaves would have a bolder or a better friend.

The Universalist minister, too, Rev. Mr. Tomlin-

son, bore a most honorable part in originating and sustaining the meeting. The venerable Dr. Kendall. formerly the Unitarian clergyman, was present also, and gave his full sanction to its object.

But it was not thus with the Ecangelical ministers. There are some six or eight of them in the town, but not one of them attended. Some of the newspapers say, poor Goode is to be hung, as an offering to the theology of the times. To say so, is as true as it is I was told by our indefatigable friend, N. B. ner, that when he called on Charles Porter, of the First Orthodox Church, to see if he would give public notice of the meeting, he declined, with most infeeling rudeness, to do any such thing. He said, While I am Captain of that ship, no such thing shall be done. He said he was in favor of hanging to the full extent of the law; and, moreover, that minister though he was, he should be willing to be hangman himself, were it necessary. He concluded by expressing a hope, that the meeting would prove an outire failure!!

But he was doomed to a sore disappointment. The meeting was all that could have been desired, even though he and most of his were absent. And a petition will go from this place to the Executive, signed by almost all the humane of every class and description. Fifty such meetings would save Washingto Goode his life, in spite of his sentence to die. And let me say, that wherever I go, the interest which is waking up on his behalf is as encouraging for him, as it is honorable to the humanity of the people.

Yours most truly,
PARKER PILLSBURY. Plymouth, 17th April, 1849.

In spite of the opposition of the Rev. Mr. Por r, upwards of seven hundred men and women is Plymouth readily signed a petition for a commutation of Goode's sentence !1-Ed. Lib.

CONSCIENCE.

FRIEND GARRISON:

These consciences of ours, what work they somenes make with us! A short time ago, one of our friends tried to procure a hall for me to lecture in, on a Saturday evening. The owner was evidently no staller, and had been peculiarly devout that day in his worship of Bacchus. His answer was, that he should like the two dollars, and on any other night than Saturday or Sunday night, we might have the house. But on either of those evenings, he could not conscientiously open the hall for such a meeting.
When our friend came home, he told his wife we could have no meeting, for the owner of the hall was too corned and conscientious to open it. The consciences of some men are quicker of action, after four in the afternoon. This man is a regular meeting-goer, and the Church may see in such a conscience, her own handy-ONE OF THE AGENTS.
April 19th, 1849.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

PLYMOUTH, Sunday, April 15, 1849. FRIEND GARRISON: One of the One Hundred Conventions, as per notice in the Liberator, was held in this town, comwith but few in attendance; and addresses were made by Messra. Pillsbury and May. On Sunday morning, quite a full attendance met at Temperance Hall, and the Convention was called to order by Samuel May, Jr.; Lemuel Stevens was chosen President, and A. H. Harlow, Secretary. Nathaniel Wood, Jr. and Nathaniel Harlow, Finance Committee. Mr. May came forward, and read portions of the 50th Psalm, and 13th of Luke, and offered prayer. Miss Stone took the stand, and gave one of her modest, eloquent speeches, which was listened to with intense

Resolved, That the great and deeply-founded barrier to the progress and triumph of the Anti-Slavery cause, is to be found in the want of moral principle in the community and in the 'Church,' not less than out of it, and in the absence of a living faith in God, His government, and our obligations to obey His laws.

interest; and Mr. May offered the following resolu-

Adjourned to half past 1 in the afternoon. Met as per adjournment-and Mr. Pillsbury took the stand, and offered the two following resolutions, and maintained them in a manner characteristic of

1. Resolved, That no worship can be acceptable to God which is not beneficial to man; and no time or place is too sacred for its performance.

2. Resolved, That the keeping of sabbaths, fasts, or other consecrated days, by a people whose religion sustains and sanctions slaveholding, by baptizing slaveholders, communing with them as Christians, voting for or with them under the government, and entering into, or holding voluntary political union with, them, is a mockery of God and Divine things, scarcely paralleled in the whole history of human de-

Mr. Ichabod Morton spoke of the mischief of ser monizing, and adhering to the Old Testament theolo-

Adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening. Met as per adjournment. Mr. May read the reso utions, and they were discussed by Miss Stone and Messrs. May and Pillsbury, in a very able manner.
A. H. HARLOW, Secretary.

ERRORS CORRECTED .- The name of the gentlema who presided at the Anti-Slavery meeting in Plymouth is LEMUEL STEVENS, and not Samuel Stephens. s stated in last week's paper.

The price of the Anti-Slavery Harp should have een given as 12 1-2 cents, not 25 cents.

The brief paragraph respecting Lucy Stone had it ery legibly written that she had been laboring faithfully and acceptably,' and not as it was printed.

SPEECH OF HORACE MANN.-We have commenced te publication of the speech of the Hon. HOBACE. INN, on the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, as we find it reported, at great length, and probably by its author, in the Boston Republican; and shall complete it in sequent numbers. This speech will serve to enlarge the reputation and perpetuate the memory of the man who has done so much for the intellectual and moral culture of his race. We need not urge any to give it a thorough perusal.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

chair. Meeting very fully attended. Delegates present from all the abolition towns in the county. Abington, especially, was fully represented. Remarks were made by Lewis Ford, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and others. At half-past 10, the Society adjourned to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to give place to the Unitarian Society of South Scituate, for an opportunity to assemble for religious 'fasting, humiliation and prayer,' according to the proclamation of his Excellency, the Governor.

[The members and friends of the 'Plymouth County A. S. Society' remained in the house, and listened the California Feven. Hundreds of adventurers.

to an excellent discourse from our worthy friend and brother, Samuel May, Jr., who was requested by Rev. Mr. Stetson to officiate on the occasion. We saw no one of Mr. Stetson's society leave the house when Mr. May rose to deliver his discourse; we rather think, on the contrary, they felt honored—indeed they ought thus to have felt, for the man is not to be found in the Unitarian denomination, who has labored more ardently and assiduously, and made greater sacrifices for the oppressed of our country, than Samuel May, Jr. We envy not the head or the heart of any man who speaks disrespectfully of him, or turns his back upon his instructions. His memory will be held in grateful remembrance.]

Apternoon Session.

Assembled pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. The spacious house was entirely filled by a large and attentive audience. The Society was very eloquently addressed by Wendell Phillips of Boston. Mr. Phillips's remarks were well received, ty A. S. Society' remained in the house, and listened

The committee on the time and place of holding the annual meeting reported that it be holden on the 4th of July next, but were unable to report on the place. The committee on finance reported \$32 32 collected

Nathaniel B. Spooner \$1 00; John Curtis 25c.; E. Josselyn 25c.; George Studley 1 00; Bourne Spooner 1 00; J. Beal 1 00; Daniel Otis 1 00; John Noys, Jr. 25c.; Samuel Dyer 25c.; J. W. — 50c.; John Cushing 25c.; C. Cushman 25c.; Rufus Eastes 25c.; Edward E. Bennett 1 00; George W. Easton 25c.; R. Killum 50c.; A Friend 50c.; A Friend 25c.; N. H. Whiting 50c.; Richard Thayer 25c.; Henry Clapp 1 00; David Torrey 1 00; Lewis Ford 50c.; Silas Hollis 30c.; Joseph Sylvester 2 00; Elmer Hewitt 35c.; Job Luther 25c.; Melzer Sprague 25c.; A Friend 50c.; N. Brooks 1 00; A Friend 50c.; — Holbrooke 20c.; Miss Cushing 100; Samuel Reed 47c.; Harvey Dyer 50c.; — Bayley 25c.; Thomas J. Gardner 1 00; — Lichfield 2 00; sundry collections 8 75.

tions 8 75.

a good one, and one long to be remembered. Rev. Mr. Stetson took quite an interest in the meeting—was present, we believe, each session of our meeting, and addressed the Society several times; and manifested a good deal of interest and manifested as good deal of interest and manifested as good deal of interest in the meeting—was proposed and interest ifested a good deal of interest and enthusiasm in the runaway from one of the southern States. advancement of our noble cause. He is certainly in advance of any clergyman within our knowedge, on the momentous question of anti-slavery. We rejoice that Mr. S. has removed into the 'Old Colony'; we trust we shall see him often at our gatherings; and we the decrease party. assure him his presence and advice will ever be ac- the adverse party.

his labors was seen and felt by us all. You could not

generous hospitality. At 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M., the meeting adjourned sine die.

H. HOBART BRIGHAM, Secretary. South Abington, April 18, 1849.

which was filled to its utmost capacity—eight or nine hundred persons being present. A great many were unable to obtain admittance. Friend Brown made 25,106; Niles, Free Soil, 3520. some very stirring remarks before introducing friend Craft and his companion, which related principally to their escape from the prison-house of slavery. Mrs. Craft was then introduced to the craft was the craft was then introduced to the craft was the craft was the craft was then introduced to the craft was the c Craft was then introduced to the audience, and gave a very particular account of their escape. It was told in so simple and artless a manner, as must have carried conviction to the mind of every one present. Their plans were well arranged, and, as the result has proved, successfully carried out. Friend Brown made a few more remarks, after which a collection was taken up. The audience then dispersed after a few anti-slavery songs by Mr Brown, highly gratified with what

cannot but think it exceedingly unwise in making public their mode of escape, as it will cause slaveholders to be on their guard. Mr. Brown always speaks to great acceptance in this place, and there is no one who will draw larger audiences than he; when he comes this way again, we hope to give him a larger to mediate. The police have the case in hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the most interesting and fully attended meetings ever holden by the 'Old Colony A. S. Society' was held at South Scituate, in the Rev. Mr. Stetson's church, on Fast day, and the day preceding. Daniel Otis, a Vice President of the Society in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. Stetson, in a very appropriate and feeling manner. The meeting was addressed in a happy manner by the Rev. Mr. Stetson. Adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

Evenue Session.

Met pursuant to adjournment, Elmer Hewitt, the President of the Society, in the chair. On taking the chair, Mr. Hewitt addressed the Society in a very appropriate manner. Meeting also addressed by Lewis Ford, of Abington, Parker Pillsbury and Miss Stone. The remarks of Mr. Ford were uttered in a feeling manner, and very appropriately and happily made, and listened to with attention. We have often heard Mr. Pord speak well, but never did we hear him speak so much to the point, so feelingly and so well, as on the present occasion. The remarks of Miss Stone, also, were made in a very graceful and happy manner. Adjourned to a very graceful and happy manner. Adjourned to south of the Society in a very appropriately and happily made.

Mr. Ford speak well, but never did we hear him speak so much to the point, so feelingly and so well, as on the present occasion. The remarks of Miss Stone, also, were made in a very graceful and happy manner. Adjourned to a very graceful and happy manner. Adjourned to south for the Sth inst., an atrocious comrage was committed in Caroline County. The circumstances are set follows:

Three free negro youths, a girl and two boys, were kidnapped and taken from the county, with intent to chair. There free negro youths, a girl and two boys, were lidnapped and taken from the county, with intent to chair. The fer negro youths, a girl and two boys, were lidnapped and taken from the county, with intent to chair. The fer negro youths, a girl and two boys, were lidnapped and taken from the county, with intent to chair. The fer negro youths, a gi

Stone, also, were made in a very graceful and happy manner. Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, (Fast day,) at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION—FAST DAY.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. Meeting very fully attended. Delegates present from all the abolition towns in the county. Ab.

THE CALIFORNIA FEVER. Hundreds of adventures

very eloquently addressed by Wendell Phillips of Boston. Mr. Phillips's remarks were well received, and must have produced a good impression. Meeting also addressed by John M. Spear, Rev. Mr. Stetson and others, in a very feeling manner.

Chose Lewis Ford, Samuel Dyer, and Briggs Arnold, of Abington, Nathan N. Spooner, of Plymouth, and Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson, a committee to revise the Constitution of the Society, and report at the annual meeting in July.

Chose Nathan B. Spooner and Lewis Ford a committee on finance. Adjourned to evening, 7 o'clock.

CLOSING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment, Daniel Otis of South Scituate in the chair. Meeting addressed by Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, Samuel May, Jr. and Wendell Phillips.

The committee on the time and place of holding the annual meeting reported that it be holden on the 4th

Passage of the Sea Witch. This ship has made a voyage round the world in 194 sailing days. During the voyage, she has made the shortest direct passage on record, viz.:

69 days from New York to Valparaiso.
56 days from Callao to China.
75 days from China to New York.
Distance run by observation from New York to Valparaiso 10,686 miles—average 6 3-5 miles per hour.

hour.
Distance run from Callao to China 10,417 miles

average 8 5-8 knots per hour.

Distance run from China to New York 14,255 miles—average 6 7-8 per hour.

Best ten (consecutive) days run, 2,664 miles—average 11 1-10 per hour.

Mr. Hudson, whom General Taylor has appointed naval officer at this port, introduced a resolve into Congress for the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico during the war, and repudiating indemnity. The suggestion to publish the names of all persons, the making donations into the treasury of our Society, we think a good one, and will in future be adhered to.

This meeting of the O. C. A. S. Society was indeed

The people of Massachusetts being too patriotic to re-elect the author of such a resolve, the hero of the war rewards him with a lucrative office. At the end of four years, the reverend gentleman will find that the wages of sin is political death.—Boston Post.

ceptable to the members and friends of the 'Plymouth County A. S. Society.'

We cannot close our report without speaking of the labors of Samuel J. May, while pastor of the Unitarian Chuch at South Scituate. The result of his labors was seen and fall hours all the stablishment of the Patriot office.—Oswego Times.

SLEEP-WALKING AND DEATH .- Miss Newton, meet a man or a woman, in meeting or out, who was not speaking in his praise, and well is he worthy to receive their commendation and affection.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Merrit, Torrey, Otis, Clapp, Robbins and others, for their co-operation and works and fell in.

Lynn.—The people of Lynn held a town meeting on Friday last, to express opinions on the acceptance of a city charter. The vote was 838 in favor, and 950 against. Majority against the adoption, 112. The census of Lynn, just taken, is 12,600, and the number of voters 2500.—Mail.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Newduarfort, April 16th, 1849.

Friend Garrison:

I take my pen to give you a short account of our friend Brown's visit to this place; accompanied by the Georgia fugitives, (not from justice, but from injustice.) They held a meeting in the Court Street meeting-house. (Elder Pike's.) on Fast day remine.

very songs by Mr Brown, highly gratified with what they had heard and seen.

I have not much doubt but that public sentiment would protect our friends, law or no law; but still, I cannot but think it exceedingly unwise in making

house and a larger audience.

Yours for the emancipation of the slave, whether the Union is severed or not,

JOHN L. LORD.

JOHN L. LORD.

Rash Balloon Ascension.—A Mr. Verdall made a balloon ascension from Mobile on the 31st ult. A square frame, which looked like a mere window-frame, supplied the place of the car, and the daring adventurer rose feet foremost, and performed some circus feats in that dizzy place.

The town of Danvers, at a recent meeting, voted that each minister, each lawyer, and each doctor, be requested to deliver to the citizens of the town, one lecture, at least, each, during the year, on the subjects of temperance and gambling. Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Lake of the Woods arrived yesterday. A few days since she collapsed a flue, about fifteen miles up Grand River, by which six persons were killed or scalded. The boat sustained very little injury.—St. Louis Republican, 6th inst.

13 Babe, the pardoned pirate, is now a British ar illery man at Madras.

What a Change!—The number of steamboats on the Upper Lakes, up to the year 1825, was one? On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1849, there were on the entire length of the lakes, 95 steamers, 45 propellers, 5 barks, 93 brigs, 548 schooners, and 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 123,-426,062—one.Afth the whole tonnage of the United States! Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1600 tons burden, and of the most splendid and costly construction.

Fatal Accident.—A brakeman on the Fitchbur Railroad, named Jenkins, struck his head against bridge; a little this side of Shirley, Thursday mora ing, and was instantly killed.

Drowned.—On the 9th inst., a buggy, containin Mr. Jacob Nunnemaker, his wife and infant son, an a young man, about 20 years of age, named Phil Faran, was upset by the current, in attempting cross Big Walnut Creek, 1 1-2 miles west of Wate loo, consigning all four of the individuals to a water grave.

A Rival of Father Mathesc.—Father Chiniquy, good priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and Democratic sentiments, has been preaching temperance at Montreal with such earnestness and effect that in four days he administered the total-abstinent

Queer Revenge.—Two Irishmen, discharged by the Lawrence and Manchester Railroad Company, Mass., last week, sought revenge by exploding a magazine of forty-six kegs of powder, which blew the building to atoms, and one of the incendiaries with it. The

Constitution at 600,000 francs a year, but by the bill just passed, granting him \$10,000 a month for the expenses of the office, his pay amounts to \$660 a

Philoprogenitaeness.—Mrs. Boudry, of Morristown, in this county, was yesterday delivered of a son, the seventh in succession. Mrs. B. was married a few days before she was eleven years old, and is not yet eighteen. She had twins once; all the remaining births were single. Mr. and Mrs. Boudry are natives of Lower Canada, and were married in the eastern part of this State, and have since resided in it.—St.

Another Slave Arrest.—A negro woman, named Eliza Boyle, and her eight children, were arrested and lodged in Elkton (Md.) jail, on Thursday. The Elkton Democrat says:—'They are claimed as slaves, and were arrested, we understand, at the instance of Miss Ann Rutter, administratrix of Thomas Rutter, deceased, of Elk Neck, in this county. These persons have enjoyed their freedom for a number of years past, and were supposed to be free, until arrested. We learn that counsel has been employed, and that a writ of habeas corpus will issue, in order that the case may be investigated.'

13° On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Nicholas Hoffman, bricklayer and contractor, of Baltimore city, was killed near Ellicot's mills to-day, by the cars passing over him.

PORTIAND April 18.

Indeed Constitution, and connected by bonds of fraternity with the other States of the monarchy.'

A letter dated Turin the 30th ult., announces that the city of Brescia was bombarded by the Austrians in the citadel during the 24th, the 25th, and a part of the 26th, but in the afternoon of that day the people stormed the citadel, and obtained possession of it.

Guerrazzi, who was chosen Dictator of Tuscany, after he news of King Albert's defeat and abdication, has addressed a proclamation to the Tuscans, assuring them that he shall use the unlimited powers conferred on him, not to suppress liberty, but to defend and preserve the country. Guerrazzi has confirmed all the ministers in their respective offices.

The ex-King of Sardinia took up his temporary abode at Bayonne on Sunday evening, on his way from Marseilles. On the following day, the Royal fugitive left for Madrid, en route for Lisbon.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Butter is selling in the Cincinnati market at the cents per pound, and eggs at seven cents per itan fleet, is officially announced.

Fires in the Woods .- More than one thousand ac-

of wood land, on the tract known as the 'Dark Plain,' east of Concord, were overrun by fires on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The fires were the work of in-

The New Haven Palladium says that the snow in Litchfield Co., Ct., was six inches deep on Friday,

Foluntary Starcation.—A girl named Catharine Cole, an inmate of the Lawrence poor-house, recently starved herself to death. No persuasion could induce her to take food.—Boston Traceller. icuffs that came off at the close of the late Congress. Examples set by the Hyer classes!

A valuable Snuff-Box. Mr. Joseph White, ship-builder, of Portsmouth, who some time ago presented to the Emperor of Russia some drawings for ships, has received in return a valuable gold snuff-box, val-ued at 1000 guineas.

Rattlesnakes.—Mr. John C. Greene, Jr. and two others, while water bound near White River, Arkansas, recently, found a den of rattlesnakes, and forthwith amused themselves by despatching seventy-seven of them, each measuring over four feet.

According to the 'Independent,' a religio paper, recently commenced in the city of New York, the total number of papers published in that city is 168; the aggregate regular issue, 1,216,714; aggregate weekly issue, 1,196,650; and the aggregate year ly issue, 69,247,864. The number of reams of paper consumed is 147,095. The weight of all this paper is about 5,600,000 pounds, and its cost alone is above \$600.000.

In 1835, only fourteen years ago, there were not 5000 inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific ocean! Now there are nearly 1,000,000. A writer in an Irish newspapes, after mentionin the wreck of a vessel near Skerries, rejoices that all the crew were saved, except four hogsheads of molasses.

To General Welch, of Philadelphia, has lost his beautiful dancing mare 'Haidee.' She died on Saturday night last, and was valued at \$5000. The General purchased her from Franconi's Circus, in Paris, for \$3000. The small pony 'Bees Wing,' purchased in England, died also a few days ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

The splendid steamer Europa arrived at New York on Thursday evening, last week, bringing London and Liverpool papers up to the 6th and 7th inst.

Liverpool papers up to the 6th and 7th inst.

The America arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d instant, after a rapid run from Boston of about nine and a half days.

The Washington, from New York on the 20th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 5th instant, and proceeded to Bremen the following day; and will leave Southampton for New York on the 20th.

The favorite New York packet-ship New World arrived at Liverpool on the 2d instant, in twenty two days from New York.

The Plymouth Rock, a new Boston packet has

The Plymouth Rock, a new Boston packet, has proved herself to be a remarkably fast sailer, having arrived off Cape Clear in fourteen days. The Bank of England returns show that the bullion in the vaults is about £15,300,000.

The weekly accounts of the Bank of France show progressive improvement in the trade of Paris. The French Funds, since the total defeat of Charles Albert have been well maintained.

The importations of bread stuffs into Great Britain

continue upon a gigantic scale, and the same may be said of all kinds of provisions.

There is an improved tendency apparent in the cotton markets.

ton market.

M. Proudhon has been condemned by a jury for libeling the President of the Republic, but has escaped from the country. M. Duchesne has shared the same fate as to conviction, and is to suffer one year's imprisonment.

Barbes, Blanqui, Folcon, Sobrier, Raspail and Quintin, have been convicted at Bourges, and Barbes and Albert are sentenced to transportation for life; Blanqui and others to ten years' imprisonment.

Blanqui and others to ten years' imprisonment.

Gen. Sourtery, Degre, Bourne, Thomas, Sailain and Larges have been acquitted, and are set at liberty. Causidiere, Louis Blanc, Honeure, Lavison, Napoleon Chancel and Zigneuret, not having appeared, have been condemned pas contumace, and have been sentenced to transportation.

Paris letters of yesterday evening state, that M. Proudhon, proprietor of Le Pesple, had made his escape from prison, in which, it will be recollected, he was confined, pursuant to his sentence, for a seditious libel.

We learn also that the Bishop of Orleans is dead.

M. Proudhon's journal has again been seized. This paper seems to set government at defiance.

The Sublime Porte has issued a manifesto declaring that he does not consider the state of Europe such as to require him to increase his force.

IRELAND. There are accounts of deaths by starva-tion in the Kerry, Cork, Limerick and Tipperary pa-pers. Five several reports of coroners' inquests, in all of which the verdicts were 'Died by Starvation,' are supplied by the journals received this morning. Some of the bodies were found on the high roads, others in the fields, and one under a stack of hay.

ITALY.

DEFEAT AND ABDICATION OF CHARLES ALBERT.

days before she was eleven years old, and is not yet eighteen. She had twins once; all the remaining births were single. Mr. and Mrs. Boudry are natives of Lower Canada, and were married in the eastern part of this State, and have since resided in it.—St. Lawrence Republican.

Melancholy Casualty and Death.—On Monday evening, Mrs. Anna Robbins, 64 years of age, residing at the north-west corner of 13th and Market streets, was knocked down nearly opposite her dwelling by the baggage car of the Baltimore railroad train, and killed. One of the wheels passed over her right side, crushing and mangling her lower right limb in a shocking manner. The deceased was deaf.—Phil. Ledger.

Number of Steamboat Explosions.—According to the report made by Mr. Burke, Commissioner of Patents, to the Senate, the whole number of steamboat explosions have been thirty-three. Two thousand, six hundred and thirty-three lives have been lost thereby; three millions, ninety-nine thousand, three hundred and sixty-six dollars have been destroyed in property, and two thousand and ninety-seven persons wounded.

Mrs. Burke Commissioner of Patents, to the Senate, the whole number of steamboat explosions have been thirty-three. Two thousand, six hundred and thirty-three lives have been lost thereby; three millions, ninety-nine thousand, three hundred and sixty-six dollars have been destroyed in property, and two thousand and ninety-seven persons wounded.

Another Slave Arrest.—A negro woman, named Eliza Boyle, and her eight children, were arrested and

Cars passing over him.

PORTLAND, April 18.

Capt. Bradford, his wife and son, of St. George, in attempting to put Mrs. B. on board the steamer Governor, on Wednesday, upset their skiff, and the son was drowned. Capt. B. and wife were rescued. Mrs. B. was nearly lifeless, but was taken ashore, and restored by the proper remedies.

NAPLES AND SIGHL.

Private letters from Messina of the date of the 22d ult., are fully confirmatory of the last accounts. The Sicilians are inflexible, and all the inhabitants throughout the island are resolved to resist to the last man. Should the Neapolitan troops succeed in effecting a landing, the dreadful scenes of carnage and destruction witnessed last summer will be immediated, and effecting a landing, the dreadful scenes of carnage and destruction witnessed last summer will be immediately repeated. The people will be decimated, and the towns and villages reduced to ashes. The brave islanders, however, are not disposed to sell their lives and liberties cheaply, and the preparations for war are unremitting, and at Palermo the enthusiasm is indescribable. It is doubtful whether the Neapolitans will attempt to land at Catania, and thence march to Messina.

A blockade of the Gulf of Palermo, by the Neapol-

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. DEMMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Philadelphia, on Thursday night of last week, a man named Daniel Lusk was horribly wounded by a constable named Thomas McCarthy, who fied after committing the outrage.

Municipal Speculation.—The city of Houston, Texas, has resolved to purchase negroes to work upon the roads leading into the interior. To do this, the Corporation has issued \$15,000 in bonds, at 10 per cent. The King is at the castle at Assens; he was unable to land on his first arrival, in consequence of a slight indisposition, but now everything bespeaks war in earnest.

nest.

The head-quarters of the Schleswig army quitted Schleswig on the 2d for the purpose of meeting there the Danish forces.

The Faderlandet says—That the islands on the west coast of Schleswig have been occupied by the

Danes without resistance.

The Berlinger Zeitung says—The number of insurgents concentrated between Apenrade and Flensburg amounts to at least 20,000 men, consisting chiefly of Schleswig Holsteiners.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, March 26. The retaking of Hermanstadt by the Magyars from the Imperial troops is confirmed by the last accounts from Transylvania. General Bem bombarded the residence of the general in command, and of Count Laxon, attacked the troops with a brisk fire, completely routed them, and then gave up the city for two hours to pillage. This done, he directed his forces against Tschagassbourg, where they committed the most fearful excesses. Raschau was again occupied by a corps of the Magyars, who likewise appeared at Schmnitz. On receiving intelligence of the above, Prince Schwarsenburg quitted Vienna for Olmutz.

The Silesian Gazectte of the 27th says, 'In consequence of the victory of General Bem at Hermanstadt, a reinforcement of 20,000 Russians has just entered Transylvania.'

VIENNA, March 27. Intelligence was received this

VIENNA, March 27. Intelligence was received this morning that a bloody engagement has taken place at Cormon; the insurgents defended themselves with desperate valor, and although the city is not yet taken, it is utterly impossible that it can hold out much longer. Some of the outworks have been carried by the Imperial troops. Hermanstadt is literally reduced to ashes.

Vienna letters of the 29th instant are full of complaints against Field-Marshal Windischgratz, for the incapacity which he has exhibited in conducting the war in Hungary. Bulletins, announcing the decisive victory at Novara, had been received as Vienna; the Austrians lost more than 100 officers in that battle.

GERMANY. The election of hereditary Sovereign of the German Empire took place at Frankfort on the 28th ult. The number of metalers who voted was 538, 210 of whom were for the King of Prussia, who was declared Emperor of Germany. A deputation of members, with the Speaker of the House, was to proceed to Berlin, to offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King.

PRUSSIA.

The Brook Farm, situated in West Roxbury, consisting of a mansion house and three other dwellings, a large barn, factory building and green-house, and 202 acres of land, was sold at auction on Friday afternoon. It was knocked down to J. L. Plummer, tend to green for \$19,450. The real purchaser is supposed to be the city of Roxbury. It is said that the city intend to devote the farm to an almshouse.

CONTINENTAL.

Accounts from Genoa state that disturbances had broken out in that city, and that a strong party desired a republic, which it was expected would be proclaimed on the night of the 1st inst. General Marmora had arrived before the city.

When the steamer sailed, Genoa was in a state of great confusion, being, in fact, in the hands of the mob. The clergy had joined the National Guard, and the British Consul, who had made himself obnoxious by a proclamation which he had put forth some days before, was insulted, and the British arms attempted to be torn down from the front of his residence. General Ferretti had interfered, and attempted to quell the insurrection, but was surrounded, disarmed, and put in prison. The drums were beating to arms, and shots firing, after the steamer ceased to have any communication with the shore.

INDIA.

DEFEAT OF THE SIKH ARM. The mail of the 4th of March from Bombay brings intelligence from the theatre of war in the Punjaub to the 21st Feb., on which day a battle was fought by the united forces of Lord Gough and General Whish, which ended in the complete route of the Sikh army.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR G. NUGENT.—On Sunday night, Field Marshal Sir G. Nugent, Bart., K. C. B., expired at his residence, Westhorpe House, Little Marlow, at the advanced age of ninety-two. He was the oldest general officer in the army. Sir George entered the service on the 5th of July, 1773, which is the date of his ensign's commission. He served throughout the first American war, having gone out when a lieutenant, and was employed in the expedition up Hudson's River, for the relief of General Burgoyne's arm; was present at the capture of ral Burgoyne's army; was present at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, by assault, and performed various other services. He returned in 1788 a lieutenant-colonel.—London Daily News.

All persons interested in the anti-slavery reform, and especially the friends of the cause, are requested o notice the call for a Convention at Neponset on Sunday next, April 29th. It will be seen that Messrs. Phillips, Pillsbury and May are expected to

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

NEPONSET.

Sunday, April 29. To be held in the New Hall, and will be attended by WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

FREE MEETING IN MANCHESTER. JOHN PRINCE will speak in Manchester, Mass., at Haskell Hall, next Sunday, April 29.

FREE MEETING IN GLOUCESTER. JOHN PRINCE, of Essex, will speak in 'Liberty Hall,' in Gloucester, West Parish, on Sunday, May 6.

NOTICE. William W. Brown, accompanied by Wm. and Ellen Craft, the Georgia fugitives, will hold meetings as follows:

ollows:

At Walpole, Saturday, April 28th.

At East Walpole, Sunday, April 29th.

At West Cambridge, Monday, April 30th.

At Taunton, Tuesday, May 1st.

At Prattsville, Wednesday, May 2d.

At New Bedford, Sunday, May 6th.

The above meetings will all be held in the evening, commencing at 71-2 o'clock. The friends in each place will please see that notice is given.

MAY-DAY FAIR.

A FAIR AND TEA-PARTY IN DORCHESTER. The Ladies' Prisoner's Friend Society of Dorchester will hold a Fair in the vestry of the Third Unitaraisoner's reneal Society of Dorchester will hold a Fair in the vestry of the Third Unitarian Church, near Harrison square, on the 1st day of May. It will open at 9 o'clock in the morning. There will also be a Tea Party in the evening, when address-

will also be a Tea Party in the evening, when addresses may be expected.

Should any friends desire to aid this Society, they will please forward goods, refreshments and flowers, to either of the Committee.

Mrs. T. Tileston,

" L. R. Rogers,

Miss J. Foster,

" Maris Hall,

" D. Nichols,

" L. Caroline Pierce,

M. J. Leonora,

" Caroline Pierce,

Committee.

MAY MORNING BREAKFAST AT DORCHES-

For the aid of the Female Prisoners. The Ladies of Dorchester will provide a Breakfast at Lyceum Hall, (near Rev. Mr. Hall's church,) on May morning, at which they will be happy to see their friends and the public generally. The proceeds will be applied to the support of Miss M. W. Dickenson, the agent of the Prisoner's Friend Association, who gives her entire attention to the condition and wants of discharged female prisoners.

of discharged female prisoners. Bouquets of flowers will be for sale at the Hall, and a Band of Music will be in attendance.

The members of The Town and Country Club are notified that their next meeting will be holden on Wednesday, May 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 12 West street. Important business will come before the meeting.

DIED—In Cambridgeport, on the 10th instant, Sarah Logan Gray, daughter of Wm. H. and Harriet Gray, aged 14 months.

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS HAS removed to No. 10 ESSEX STREET, Boston, where he will continue to give particular attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Autobiography of Henry C. Wright. HUMAN LIFE: Illustrated in my individual Experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry Clarke Wright. There is properly no history; only biography.—R. W. Emerson. Price \$1 00. ry; only biography.—R. W. Emerson.

Just published, and for sale by
BELA MARSH,
25 Cornhill.

H. PORTER,

INVENTOR and Patentee of the celebrated Burning Fluid and Lamps. Also dealer in Hanging, Side, Camphene and Solar Lamps; Wicks, Glasses, Cam-phene, &c.

phene, &c.

Mr. P. has made a large addition to his former stock of Lamps, consisting of a great variety of new and beautiful patterns, which he will sell at very low prices. Please call and examine.

No. 2 Court Square, Boston.

PEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL-BOSTON. CONDUCTED by the American Medical Education Society. Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., President and Lecturer. The Second Term in Midwifery will commence April 18, 1849, and continue three months. Tuition 25 dollars in advance. Board in the city, \$2 to \$3 per week. The Society already numbers several hundred, among them above thirty clergymen of different denominations. Fee of membership, \$1.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secry, Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the business of Block Tin Workers and dealers in Glass, under the firm of SMITH, OBER & CO., their place of business being that of the late firm of SMITH & CO., Nos. 2 and 3, Haverhill street, where they will manufacture and keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of BRITANNIA AND GLASS WARE.

at the lowest prices. Dealers are invited to call and THOMAS SMITH,
REUBEN H. OBER,
D. B. MOREY.

Sermon by Lucretia Mott. Just received, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill,

LUCRETIA MOTT'S Sermon to the Medical Stu-dents, delivered at Cherry Street Meeting, Phila-delphia. Price 10 cents.



A PARABLE FOR TO-DAY.

An OLD MAN sat amid the mould That heaped the church-yard lone and cold; His limbs were dead, his eye-balls dim, Earth had no joy or hope for him: The clouds hung radiant o'er the west, Like golden islands of the blest: Sweet May-buds breathed their incense round, Young children came with garlands crowned; A Light, a Life through Nature came, As once from Horeb's tree of flame: Yet, like a shape of mist and snow, The Patriarch sat amid the glow, And from his trembling lips and pale, Breathed forth this sad funereal wail

God has left the World, 'tis old and dying; Nature, corpse-like, crumbling round me lies; Tolling, tolling, orb to orb replying, Peals the requiem down the darkening skies ; Nature chills and dies.

Once the Life Divine filled all creation : Wisdom, Genius, Beauty dwelt below;-Now sweeps in the last red desolation,-Earth in lightning thrill and earthquake throe, Precinct of her wo. Heroes, Martyrs, Saints have all departed-

Valor, Insight, Honor, Faith lie dead; Old Religion wanders, broken-hearted, Driven with blows from altar, hall and shed. Ashes on her head.

Nations reel and fall, by Heaven deserted; Thrones and sceptres strew the awful way-Christ sits throned above with eyes averted; Nought remaineth but the judgment-day— Earth shall flee away.' A sun-eyed Youth with wond rous grace

Stood gazing on the Patriarch's face; His form seemed wrought of tempered fire-His eyes shot forth a warm desire; He seemed akin to sea and star, All things that strong and glorious are; He claimed alike the Pen and Sword, The thunderous blow-the lightning word: All Nature was to him divine, Truth in each vein, like odorous wine; Before him, on the springing slope, Stood the twin genii, Love and Hope: He wound anon a silver horn, Whose echo rang, 'Reform! Reform!' His path lay ONWARD-o'er it rolled The promise-bow of crimsoned gold; And when the Old Man paused, he cast The Present's answer to the Past:

Tell me not, oh, Dotard! false and hoary, Nature lingereth in her last decline; God is here! Earth smiles with new-born clary: Nature blooms to-day in early prime, Virgin pure, divine.

That great Past wherein thy memory lingers, All was Evil,-Altar, Faith and Throne; Time, that wrapt its shroud with spectral fingers, Felt no life within its pulse of stone :-Cease thy timorous moan !

Dreamers were its saints, its hero valor Brutal Hate to desperation wrought; All its wisdom fades, in ashy pallor, From the heaven-inspired Present's thought, Man by Nature taught.

That was Night-but now flames in the Morning! That was Godless-Heaven itself is here! Eden comes, the new-born World adorning, All thy Past shall die and disappear: Paradise is near.'

Sternly confronting stood the twain, When, lo! a radiant stranger came: Mortal he seemed to sensuous view, And yet inspired, Immortal, too: His kingly brow, serene and vast, Shone with the light of all the Past; And in his smile, with kindling ray, The Future's hopeful glories lay; His presence like a living hymn, Awoke the 'better soul' with Peace filled the heart, and love the eye, That felt his mild divinity: And Youth and Age in blending sweet. Sank listening at the Saviour's feet.

The Eternal Father poureth forth His Spirit, So worlds and heavens and men and angels are; From him outflow the splendors they inherit, Love to the spirit, beauty to the star.

There is no wreck, no waste, no retrogression Through all the calm, God-animated vast Upward, still upward sweeps the august procession, And all the Future blooms from all the Past.

The thrones, the principalities, the powers Of thought, and love, and virtue, never die: The outward form may change with changeful hour The inward spirit lives immortally.

Therefore uprear thy temples, young Reformer! On the foundations ancient Time hath wrought: With living faith and valor shape the corner From massive forms of olden worth and thought

Therefore, O patriarch gray! thy treasures olden Yield to the fashioning hand of living youth; And swift shall rise, all beautiful and golden, The eternal shrine of Freedom and of Truth.

There Faith and Reason blend in vital union: There the sweet harmonies of Peace arise; And Past and Present hold divine communion In the immortal Future of the skies! New York, April, 1849.

> From the New York Tribune. APRIL BONG. BY G. GRAHAM.

The Spring is coming-it is! The snow is melting away, And birds which fled, as Summer sped For fields more green and gay, Have come again to their native plain, To cheer us with their song; And they sit upon the forest tree And sing there all day long.

The Spring is coming-it is! And flowers will soon be here, With perfume rare to fill the air. And bid our spirits 'cheer;' And the vernal grass will spring, And the forest trees look gay; The hills shall ring with songs we sing, This merry April day.

The Spring is coming-it is! Let every heart rejoice, And let each tongue that ever sung Chime in with Nature's voice; Bid gloomy care, and dark despair, And seek relief from every grief On Nature's holiday.

SELF-EXAMINATION. What have I sought, that I should shun?

Reformatoru.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1849. To HENRY C. WRIGHT:

DEAR FRIEND-You ask, 'Can the most atrociou crimes be turned into virtues and duties? I reply, that which would be an atrocious crime for man to do, is perfectly just for God to do, Henry C. Wright being judge. It would be an atrocious crime in me to send the electric fluid to the body of the innocen babe in the cradle, which I know will destroy its life. Yet you say that God does this, and that he is just in

You think that 'a renewed statement' of the question at issue is what the present state of the contre versy demands of you. I beg leave to differ from you on this point. I think you are fairly called upo to answer my arguments offered to prove the invalidity of yours, to support your allegations of the injus tice of what the Bible claims to be the commands of DEAR FRIEND:

You repeat your quotations of the objectionable however, of God's commanding or approving every I send you \$20 for the use of the Conventi thing which Jael said to Sisera. You repeat your is about what it would cost me to go and come, and reasons for believing these acts to be unjust. I have my motto is, oo os PAY—and do both if you can. endeavored to answer these reasons, and to prove that they are not valid. It remains for you to prove that my arguments for this purpose are inconclu existence,' only proves to my mind that your confidence in your present theory is irrational. Reason must certainly decide that we have not the same infallible knowledge of the former as of the latter.

1. 'They are opposed to the unchangeable relations and obligations of man to man.' I have proved the futility of this objection by the principle that man's relation to God, and his relation to his brother man are not the same, and that justice itself requires dif ferent acts, or duties of different grades, of intelligen and moral beings. Your misapprehension of this important principle of truth is, perhaps, your starting point into the field of error. All intelligences are bound by the law of righteousness, but righteousne gives authority and rights to the Creator which i never gives to the creature; authority also and rights to the human father which it does not give to the

to the instincts of our nature in favor of justice. That some of the ways of the Infinite, contemplated independently of a future retribution, do not perfectly harmonize with our ideas of natural justice, I admit But that all the acts you object to, considered in con nection with the general revealed truth, are of the character you specify, I deny. I believe that this denial will be sustained by fact. Is it not a fact, that to a majority of readers, the record of God's destroying the wicked inhabitants of the antediluvian world and the command to Moses and Joshua to cast out and slay the Canaanites for their iniquities, accord with our natural consciousness of God's rightful au-

he 'sends.' I affirm that reason, as well as holy tuated more by a spirit of persecution and intoler rance than by any love of the Christian faith. children for transgression, and destroying them forever, if they will not submit to his righteous government. I affirm that the removal of the improved by ment. I affirm that the removal of the innocent, by death, from the present state, is perfectly compatible est judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth—and

abolished the law of retaliation, 'eye for eye, and life for life,' &c. Neither does God now command one nation to slay another for their sins. Some things, which were shadows of better things to come, are done away, viz. aggrifees of hearts, each better things to come, are done away, viz., sacrifices of beasts, sabbath days, &c.
It is matter of fact, however, that under the Christian
Government. But inasmuch as the existing laws dispensation, the Almighty accomplishes his right-cous judgments by human instrumentalities. The Roman army under Titus was as much the rod of them to fines and imprisonment, they humbly and rethe Lord's anger as was the Assyrian monarch. It is Jesus Christ himself, whose spirit and precepts you profess to admire, ruling by the appointment of the Father, who breaks the nations with a rod of iron, and dashes them to pieces as a notter's vessel involve. If the Legislature, in a law for the relief prayed for shall deem it proper to enforce the cheaveners of and dashes them to pieces as a potter's vessel, involving in the same general ruin, the innocent babe and the Seventh Day by those professing to believe it to the hoary-headed sinner. It was the merciful and be the true Sabbath, your memorialists will be percompassionate Saviour of sinners, who solemnly asked the proud Pharisees, How can ye escape the condem nation of Gehenna? Christianity, in her loveliness denounces a 'sorer punishment' on her opposers, than was ever inflicted on the transgressors of Sinai's covenant. To the returning prodigal, indeed, she opens her arms of salvation, but for the impenitent and unbelieving she reserves the lake of tormenting and annihilating fire, of which the flames of Sinai's mount were only a shadow. It remains for you to prove, if you can, that all these things are any more reconcileable with your theory than the things you condemn.

You should have more regard for the reputation of your own reasoning faculty, than to represent that the same acts done by different persons and in different circumstances cannot be right in one case, and ent circumstances cannot be right in one case, and must have a remarkable power of self delusion. wrong in another, without converting 'a lie into the Sabbath laws have no better defence that truth.' Has the Infinite Source of all being no right to do any thing but what a creature of the dust may do? Is there no difference, in respect to obligation and authority? Will you place the Creator and the creature on a level? Not, mark you, in respect to obligation to conformity to justice itself, but in respect to what is just for each to do? Will you ever place a human father and his child on such a level? You well know that you would not. You know that the very same acts of obedience which the father may rightfully require of the child, cannot be rightfully required by the child of the father.

I have proved that Jesus Christ and his apostles have sanctioned the same judgments of the Old Teshave sanctioned the same judgments of the Old Testament which you condemn, and, consequently, that if the prophets were mistaken, the Saviour and his disciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also, and the claim of the New Testadisciples were also as a consequently of t Old. In this view of the subject, it appears more appropriate for me to ask you, 'Where then is man's resting place?' In thus invalidating the sacred volume. You the subject of the sacred volume. ame, you take away all assurance of Immortality hope, but you have no assurance. You may tell me that you trust in the justice, benevolence and mercy of God. You see sin and misery existing, notwithindependently of the Bible, that they will not continue in the future state? How do you know that the case as that for? Why don't you put a good heavy coat of flesh on him? asked a person of an Irish cartman, about his horse. 'A heavy coat of flesh may you not be seen the poor crateur can scarce carry the little flesh God has converted all that is hating, revengeful, cru-

el,' &c. 'into all that is pleasing, holy and just in his sight; and that 'there is no conceivable crime which would not instantly become a duty, if God commanded it.' You know that what I have written clearly implies my belief that God cannot command that an 'innocess' being shall be 'pussished,' and that it would be unjust if he did so. You know that I have writted that God does things because they are right, and that things are not right simply It is indeed impossible for God to lie, but this impo sibility is of a moral nature. God has infinite pow er to do wrong, if he pleases. If not, where is his virtue in doing right? There is no moral virtue in the earth keeping its true orbit. God is infinitely exellent, because, with infinite power to do wrong, h

We have received the following letter from EDWARD M. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, dated

is infinitely and immutably disposed to do right.

Yours truly,

New York, 4th Mo. 3, 1849.

I regret very much not to be able to be with you. this year, in your efforts to enlighten the acts correctly in the main. There is no evidence, on the Sabbath question; but, in lieu of my presence

copies of his bold and well-timed memorial to our gislature, saying that he wished you to have them Your feeling, that trying to prove that it would be and desired me to suggest that the Convention draw unjust for God to have commanded Moses to slay the up and adopt, for extensive circulation, a brief yet Canaanites, is like 'trying to prove to a man his own comprehensive address on the important subject which comprehensive address on the important subject which calls the Convention together.

There are many of us who would be gled to with you, and none more, as they told me yesterday, than my honored and dearly beloved father and mother, James and Lucretta Mort. Yours, very truly,

E. M. DAVIS.

HENRY GREW.

To W. L. GARRISON.

PETITION OF GERMAN SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

We give below the form of petition prepared by our German Seventh-day Baptist brethren, for presentation to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its approaching session. They earnestly request the English Seventh-day Baptists who reside in Pennsylvania, to send petitions to the Legislature from their respective communities, in such form as they may think proper. This should be attended to immediately and thoroughly.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl in General Assembly met:

The Memorial of the undersigned, members of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, residing in the County of respectfully represents:

That the observance of the seventh day of the week (commonly called Saturday) as the Sabbath, is a prominent article of their Faith, and has always been religiously and conscientiously adhered to by them—and never, until lately, have they been dis-turbed or molested for not observing the first day of the week as the Sabbath.

Among the earliest settlers of Lancaster county Among the earliest settlers of Lancaster county thority to punish transgression?

Your third reason is, that these acts 'conflict with the idea of an unchanging God of justice and goodness.' How is this, unless we suppose that God's immutability requires him to treat all moral beings alike, without respect to character? It is true indeed that his goodness is universal and immutable. But that very goodness and justice affix a penalty to his bely left of the suppose that god's continued to reside there for upwards of a century, in the peaceful enjoyment of the Rights of Conscience. Others have lived in Franklin county for upwards of seventy years, and no one ever dreamed of enforcing against them the provisions of the Act of 1794, until the summer of 1845—when, in consequence of a prosecution instituted that very goodness and justice affix a penalty to his bely left of the continued to reside there for upwards of a century, in the peaceful enjoyment of the Rights of Conscience. Others have lived in Franklin county for upwards of seventy years, and no one ever dreamed of enforcing against them the provisions of the Act of 1794, until the summer of 1845—when, in consequence of a prosecution instituted that very goodness and justice affix a penalty to his that very goodness and justice affix a penalty to his holy law. It conduces to the order and happiness of the universe. As God has a right to take the life he gives, the destruction of the innocent with the guilty, whether by disease, earthquake, or the sword of man involves no injustice.

Without their agency, for the distribution of this denomination were time and again prosecuted, and the guilty, whether by disease, earthquake, or the sword of this Church have been repeatedly subjected to of this Church have been repeatedly subjected to man, involves no injustice.

The fourth reason is, 'They contradict the paternity of God and the fraternity of man.' I ask you to prove, if you can, that they do so any more than the pestilence or the earthquake, which you admit that the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the franching of the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the sanctity of the Sabbath, and who seem to be actually the sanctity of the san

death, from the present state, is perfectly compatible with his paternal love. It may be a great blessing.

Your fifth reason is, that they contradict 'also the essential spirit and principles of Christianity'. There essential spirit and principles of Christianity. There is indeed a difference in some of the laws pertaining to the old and new covenants. Jesus Christ has

SABBATH LAWS. A late number of the New Concord (O.) Free Press, contains an article in favor of penal enactments against the 'desecration of the Sabbath,' which does credit neither to his intelligence, his logic, nor his candor. How his reader gence, his logic, nor his candor. How his readers generally can swallow some of his assertions and reasonings, we do not know; but he draws on his imagination a little too much in the former, and on his prejudices in the latter, for intelligent and thoughtful men to trust either. For example, he affirms, in reply to Mr. Garrison's plea for liberty of conscience, that 'William Lloyd Garrison would allow the slaveholder to sacrifice one or a dozen of his eleventage. his slaves upon a fiery altar, as an act of conscientious worship to God.' If the editor can make himself pelieve so absurd and incredible a statement, he makes for them, we hope, for the sake of truth and tolerance and common sense, that they may speedily be repealed. Such assertions and such logic are never needed in a good cause.—Penn. Freeman

dresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her: 'Miss B., I am very old, and you are very young will you do me the honor to become my widow?'

My dear madam,' said a doctor to his patient, 'I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you you had but six hours to live.' 'Yes, doctor, you did, but I did not take the dose you left for me.'

IF A country clergyman being opposed to the use of the violin in the church service, was, however, overruled by his congregation, who determined upon having one. On the following Sunday, the parson commenced the service by exclaiming in long drawn secents, 'You may fied-d-le and s-i-n-g the 40th misalm.'

DEVIL WORSHIPPERS.

Mr. Layard, in his recently published work on the Antiquities of Nineveh, gives a very interesting account of a strange people, who have been little known to the rest of the world, but who have inhabited Mesopotamia and the neighboring countries, time out of mind. These are the Yezidus, or Worshippers of the Devil. We extract the following account from the last number of the London Quarterly Review:

The third expedition of Mr. Layard led him among a still more remarkable people, perhaps in their origin not only much older than the Nestorian form of Christianity, but even than Christianity itself. He is admitted into the rites, almost into the immost sanctuary of that singular race, who bear the ill-omened mane of Devil-worshippers. He is the first European, we believe, who has received almost unreserved communication as to the nature of their tenets; though, probably from the ignorance of the Yezidit themselves, he has by no means solved the problem either of the date or the primal source of their curious doctrines. How extraordinary the vitality even of the wildest and strangest forms of religious belief! Here are tribes proscribed for centuries, almost, perhaps, for thousands of years, under the name most odious to all other religious creeds—hated and persecuted by the Christiana, as, if not guilty of an older and more wicked belief, at least infected by the most detested heresy, Manicheism—trampled upon, hunted down, driven from place to place by the Musselmen, have been obliged, in the absence of the males, to cuted by the Christians, as, if not guilty of an older and more wicked belief, at least infected by the most detested heresy, Manicheism—trampled upon, hunted down, driven from place to place by the Musselmen, as being of those idolaters, the people without a book towards whom the Koran itself justifies or commands implacable ennity. Against the Yezidis, even in the present day, the Moslem rulers most religiously fulfit the precepts of their Scripture—making razzina among them, massacreing the males, and carrying off the women, especially the female children, into their harens. That fanatic persecution, which accidental circumstances suddenly and fatally kindled against the Christians, had been the wretched lot, time out of mind, of the Yezidis. Towards the Christians, the Koran contained more merciful texts—towards the Devil-worshippers none. Yet here are they subsisting in the nineteenth century—flourishing tribes, industrious tribes, cleanly beyond most Asiatics—not found in one district alone, but scattered over a wide circuit, (some have lately taken refige from Mohammedan persecution under the Rus-

It is this strange and awful reverence for the Evil Principle which is the peculiar tenet in their creed, and has given its odious name to this ancient and singular people. With them and old Lear alone, the 'Prince of Darkness is a gentleman.' They will not endure the profane use of any word which sounds like Sheitan, or Satan; and they have the same aversion—some slight touch of which might, perhaps, not be unbecoming in the followers of a more true and be unbecoming in the followers of a more true and holy faith—to the Arabic words for accurse and acholy faith—to the Arabic words for accurse and accursed. Satan, in their theory, which approaches that of Origen, is the chief of the angelic host, now suffering punishment for rebellion against the Divine will—but to be hereafter admitted to pardon, and restored to his high estate. He is called Melek Taous, King Peacock, or Melek el Kout, the mighty angel. The rescock, according to one account is the swint. The peacock, according to one account, is the symbol as well as the appellative of this ineffable being—no unfitting emblem of pride. They reverence the Old Testament almost with Jewish zeal, (a tenet absolutely inconsistent with Manicheism); they receive, but with less reverence, the Gospel and the Koran. Their notion of our Savior is the Mohammedan, except that he was an angel, not a prophet.

VISITORIAL INFLICTIONS FRIENDS FROM THE COUNTRY!

'My dear James, your management of my funds is satisfactory to me; but Rothschild himself could not manage them so as to make them yield enough for my extraordinary demands. For all common needs, I have enough; but the extortions practised on me by visitors, who, under the garb of friendship or relationship, throng my house unasked, have become perfect-ly intolerable.'

panions of men, solely dependent upon them for protection, who have thus far condescended to rule over ment. Thus have we been led, muzzled and blindfolded, from age to age, from the cradle to the grave.

Award to us our proper station in society; abolish all unjust laws in regard to us; and with the light of the Bible, and our own sense of justice, we will pro-

'Prevent it, James!' she replied, 'how can I prevent it? When I go into the country, in the summer, to spend a month at brother J.—.'s, I call on A, B and C; with some I stay an hour, and with others I take tea. Each one of these several families think they have a right to come to my door in New York, unload their luggage into my entry, without asking any questions, and stay in my house, and eat at my table for one, two, and three days! If I had invited them to do so, I should not complain; but I took care what I said; I invited them to call and see me when they came to the city.—What does such an invitation mean? It means that they should call on me as I had called on them, and no otherwise. What right can they have to take possession of my beds and my table in the way they do? I do not keep tavern. One came from Oswego county, who had no claim whatever upon me, except as a casual acquaintance, and she stayed here three days, which cost me three dollars, and saved her probable five, for it would have cost her about that to have gone to a boarding house, where she should have gone. She had left the have cost her about that to have gone to a boarding house, where she should have gone. She had left the city but two days, when Mr. S. and his invalid daughhouse, where she should have gone. She had left the city but two days, when Mr. S. and his invalid daughter, from Oneida county, came to stay with me! I once visited his family for a few hours, and he concluded that visit of mine justified him in bringing here an invalid to consult Dr. _____, thus making me and my house a convenience to him! If there is any one thing which is insupportable and galling, it is this, of country cousins making a city friend's house a convenience. Why don't they go to a boarding house? Well, Mr. S. and his daughter stayed here just one week with me, which cost me about ten dollars, and probably saved them double that sum. When they went away, they gave my cook a pocket handkerchief, which probably cost 75 cents, and my other girl a pair of mits which cost 20 cents.

I think it best always to give the servants, where I stay, money, and at the rate of one dollar per week for each person to each servant. This is the best compensation they can offer for the extra labor they gratuitiously bring on a household. But the worst part of the visit was, that the daughter (and she was very handsene) could be the same that the daughter (and she was very handsene) could be a stay with me! I once visited his family for a few hours, and he concluded that visit of mine justified him in bringing caccount of the proceedings of the last night's session of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone of Congress, that you represent me as having 'gone

gratutitionsly bring on a household. But the worst part of the visit was, that the daughter (and she was very handsome) could eat no meat but that of chicken. Her father very politely told me this the evening they arrived. It was early in the month of May, and where to get chickens I knew not; but chickens must be had, cost what they may. I went myself very early to market the next morning, and chickens were scarce indeed, and therefore dear indeed. I got one large pair, and paid \$1,25\$ for them. Three pair I bought during the week, and we had chickens every day. In the kitchen, I heard of nothing but chickens, chickens! We all got so tired of chickens! Now, James, what do you think of such a case?

COMPULSORY ENJOYMENT. A gentleman, who frequented a circus, noticed a boy among the audience who was sound asleep every time he happened to be in. Curious to know why the urchin should resort to such a place for somniferous purposes, our friend went up one evening and accosted him: 'My little fellow, for coming with so little ceremony; but, said he did not wish to go to a hotel. What could I do?' 'Why, Aunt, I should have genteelly turned him out of doors.' 'O, no! James, I could not do that. I had their trunks taken to my best chamber—and how long do you think they stayed? Why just 15 days! and they cost me \$22!

'I have had 37 visitors who have slept under my roof within the past season! So you see my country friends are my greatest affliction. They bleed me in every pore. They take my time, money and strength, and they return me nothing, absolutely normans. They do more than this; they render my But I have a case much harder than we just men-

Asiatics—not found in one district alone, but scattered over a wide circuit, (some have lately taken refuge from Mohammedan persecution under the Russian government in Georgia,) celebrating publicly their religious rites—with their sacred places and sacred orders—and with the unviolated tombs of their sheikhs, their groves, and their temples. The manners of these tribes are full of the frank, courteous, hospitable freedom of Asiatics—they are resolute soldiers in self-defence—and at least, not more given, in their best days, to marauding habits than their neighbors, and only goaded to them by the most crulel and unprovoked persecution. Their morals, as far as transpires in Mr. Layard's trustworthy account, are much above those of the tribes around them—they are grateful for kindness, and by no means, at least as far as Mr. Layard experienced, and we may add some earlier travellers, jealously uncommunicative with Franks. enly servants here marry traders who have accumulated fortunes in a few weeks. A woman who comes here with one tooth in her head, has a great capital to begin on in the matrimonial line; and I have thought that if a cargo of girls were shipped from Lowell to this place, it would turn out a great speculation to some enterprising Yankee. By all means induce Peggy to come here by the first vessel. Ugly as she looks, she would be readily taken by some enterprising trader, in the present brisk state of the market.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, a few days since, a nieurorial was presented from a large number of females, praying for certain modifications of the existing law of divorce. The tone and temper the existing law of divorce. With all due deference, we would ask, where

from what source, in what enlightened age and nation, did the men originally obtain the exclusive right to monopolize the privilege of legislating for females, and of compelling them to submit to their laws, however unequal and objectionable they might be? Echo answers where? The Bible, it is said, be? Echo answers where? The Bible, it is said, gives them the right, because it says, 'Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands in the Lord,' How a wife can submit herself 'in the Lord,' to a man who is 'dead drunk' one half of the time, and a fool the other half, in consequence, from whom she receives only a scanty subsistence, of the meanest description, is more than woman's wit can devise.

We have ever been viewed, in a political sense, to be an inferior order of beings totally incompetent to

Some visitors are sore trials of our politeness, and others are distressing drafts on our purse. My good aunt Betsey has had wide and deep experience in this way. I went to see her last week, to report about her funds; and out of the fulness of her mind, her tongue ran as follows:

We have ever been viewed, in a political sense, to be an inferior order of beings, totally incompetent to self government, as the vassals, rather than the companions of men, solely dependent upon them for protection, who have thus far condescended to rule over us, without ever consulting our pleasure or our judg.

said James, 'why don't you, my dear aunt, teet and defend ourselves, and each other, with the it?' aid of an enlightened community, which, to their immortal honor be it said, is far in advance of the in the sum-musty laws that have long disgraced our statute

JEFFERSON, Ohio, March 16, 1849.

The Sabbath Question.

The Sabbath Question.

PROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention held at the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burkigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; to gether with an exhibition of the spirit of the Circum and the religious press. Also embodying the circum and the circum and the circum and the circum and the second process of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; 2 00 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should cardozen. Every friend of human progress should cardozen. Every friend of human progress should cardozen. Every friend of human progress should cardozen to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to circum and the circum and c

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THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS. FOR 1849.

JOEL SHEW, M. D., EDITOR.

THE object of this Journal is to explain, in a man.

In mer suited to the capacity of all, the new and celebrated system called Hypnopathy, or the Water Cune—a system which is, deservedly, fast gaining in popular favor, and which, in efficacy to cure and prevent disease, is unperalleled in the healing art. This system embraces a wide range of particulars, all of which may be stated in the general term, THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH.

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Rathing. Clothing, Air, Ventilation, Food, Driah, Exercise, Tobacco, or whatever tends to the preservation, or the destruction of the body or mind, will be reated in this Journal. THE WATER-CURE

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HE attention of the citizens of Boston and vicini

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